

**INSIDE: Alan Thicke's TV gamble/Israel after Begin**

# Maclean's

SEPTEMBER 12, 1983

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.25

## FLIGHT INTO DARKNESS



**The world  
outrage over  
KAL 007**

**The anguished  
search for the  
Soviet motive**





*J.R. It whispers.*

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AND TO HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS

**THE PRINCE OF WALES (1921-1936)**



## Mulroney goes to Ottawa

With his first run for Parliament successfully behind him, Tory Leader Brian Mulroney took no time setting up shop in Ottawa and naming his team. —Page 14



## Lighting up the night

Alvin Karpis's challenge to Johnny Carson, *Dance of the Night*, premiering in North America this week, is the most dramatic game of the television season. —Page 42

## COVER

### Flight into darkness

The world reacted with shock and horror to the grisly news that a Soviet fighter jet shot down a Korean Air Lines jumbo jet near the Soviet Union's strategic military bases on the Pacific coast. The disaster, which took 269 lives, quickly escalated into a major international incident. —Page 18

COVER ART BY JOHN ANDERSON  
 LAST WEEK I COVERED THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION AND HIS CHAIRMANSHIP.



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## Shamir takes the helm

After five days of intense interparty competition, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir scored a decisive victory to succeed Prime Minister Menachem Begin. —Page 34



## A series of firsts

Last week's spectacular Challenger Bf-109 made space history not only was it the world's first night launch, but it also carried the first black astronaut. —Page 62



## A barbaric attack

At various points last week there were three different cover stories reaching toward Maclean's presses. The first was our article on talk show host Alan Thicke. Next, the resignation of Israel's Menachem Begin became our top story. Then, even as Begin's Herut party met to choose his successor, Yitzhak Shamir, we learned that the Soviet Union had shot down a Korean passenger jet. At that point, we switched to our third cover, while preserving major parts of the other two articles.



Mitchell, Giffin extra effort

Few tragedies so rivet world attention as airline disasters. The vulnerability of people in the air and the finality of most accidents are a stark reminder of the enfeebled human condition. The incident off the Soviet island of Sakhalin, however, was particularly shocking. After expiring Korean Air Lines Flight 007 for two hours, a Soviet Su-26 fighter fell at least two anti-aircraft gun rounds at KAL's Boeing 747. In the final

that erupted over the Sea of Japan, 269 innocent passengers died.

The Soviet attack was either a horrible accident fleeing out of a frightening communications breakdown or a calculated act of cruelty having nothing to do with the sins of innocent travellers. In any event, Maclean's refusal to apologize was an inextinguishable breach of international morality. The nation fully deserved worldwide reprobation.

We have nothing but approval, however, for the extra efforts of Assistant Editor Janet Mitchell, who rewrote the cover story, and for Hal Giffin, who wrote it. We hope the results of their work will help readers to understand the enormity of a barbaric attack.

*Kevin Doyle*

Maclean's September 13, 1983

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A lot of people have recently discovered this marvelous new low-calorie sweetener called Equal. However, with more and more people jumping on the bandwagon, Equal may become increasingly difficult to find. As a result, and as a temporary measure only you may have to settle for second best. Sugar.

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## You can pour whisky

### The wrong impression

Your article *Alberta westerns beyond oil* (Business, Aug. 8) is well done, informative and accurate in its descriptions of the aims and objectives of my company, with one exception. At one point the article states that "recently organized firms are excluded" from Venough's terms of reference. This is not the case I may, however, have left that impression with your reporter when I indicated that until Venough is fully staffed and expanded it will be more difficult to service the entire capital needs of the recently organized firms than those more mature firms which already have track records.

—DEREK H. MATTHEW,  
President,  
Venough Equities Alberta Ltd.,  
Edmonton

### Environmental publicity stunts

In reference to your Aug. 1 *Environment* article, *Greenpeace in dilemma*, you refer to our organization as "the first-of-its-kind Sea Shepherd Conservation Society." The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society is a Canadian-based, Canadian-founded society which has offices in Britain, Europe, the United States and Australia. In August, 1981, I landed with my crew on Soviet Siberian territory and documented the illegal

whaling activities at Loring. I presented that evidence to the International Whaling Commission. While we did get a lot of coverage in the United States and Europe, our description of the 1980 seal hunt also was virtually ignored in Canada. You did, however, give Greenpeace two pages of coverage for the same campaign in Siberia. The reason was that they were arrested by the Soviets. You accuse Greenpeace of staging a publicity stunt, but it is obvious that that is all some of the media are interested in covering. It is too bad that it takes being arrested to capture your attention.

—CAPT PAUL WATSON,  
Sea Shepherd,  
Vancouver

### A long muddling through

I would like to comment on Peter C. Newman's Aug. 18 *Business Watch* column, *A Sourer Prospect for Brazil*. Bankers should realize, and the sooner the better, that the debt problem is no longer a question of being paid back. It is fast becoming a political problem as well. There is a widespread opinion that the debtor countries are completely at fault: corruption, bad management and business are common epithets. Has anyone ever bothered to read some history about when creditor nations had to resort to gunshot diplomacy to get their

money back? The creditor nations are equally to blame; they lent money right and left with visions of enormous profits. Bank of Montreal Chairman William D. Mahood said that "we will muddle through." It will be a long and agonizing muddling through for which money should be prepared.

—DOMINIC FORTINARO,  
Toronto

### The dangers of invisible fat

Believe there was Prof. Timothy Perper, there was Marath (The noble art of Jiving, *Believer*, Aug. 32). Although Marath was born too late to observe the incident firsthand, he rounds in detached detail a report on two high-born Romanes as they fared at a gladiatorial spectacle in Rome circa 29-70 A.D. Marath writes "As she (Valeria) passed behind Sulla, she leaned on him with her hand and picked off a bit of lint from his cloak. Then she went to her own seat. Sulla looked at her in surprise. 'It is nothing, Minister,' she said, 'but I merely wished to share a little of your good fortune.' Sulla was not displeased when he heard this, for he was clearly aroused. He went to find out her name, her family and her background. After that, they exchanged glances, kept on turning their heads to look at each other, interchanged smiles, and finally

there was a formal proposal of marriage." Perper says "As the turning process in order way, one of them, usually the woman, will make the first touch. Often she will remove an invisible piece of lint from his jacket."

—JOAN KEDDER MEMER,  
Toronto

### Paid to do a job

It was disconcerting to read in *Marathon's* of *The High costs of fitness* *Kids follow* (Business, Aug. 32). It is shocking and disgraceful that in a country with 20 million people living below the poverty line, U.S. farmers are being paid not to produce food. There is obviously something basically wrong with our social and economic systems that people are allowed to go hungry while at the same time it is argued that fields stay empty.

—DAVID PENNIE,  
Victoria

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### Fifth-place finish: no disgrace

The Aug. 22 issue of *Maclean's* contained a Sports page on Canada's effort at the first world track-and-field championships (A promising run-up to Los Angeles). The author chose, unfortunately I think, to mention the fact that Canada was "deflected by a wave of fifth-place finishes." Fifth place, ad-

mittedly, does not allow one to mount the all-important medals podium. However, in the most excited group of track-and-field athletes ever assembled, fifth place is estimable. Maria Payne's performance in the 400 m was justifiably lauded in the article. Her times and placements would look even greater if the transience of the "marathon" Games was fully exposed. The integrity of all such athletic competitions will remain dubious until drug testing becomes more sophisticated and it is applied to all athletes.

—PETER ANDROSCHETTER,  
Ottawa

### Society has a choice

Your cover story on abortion (The agony over abortion, July 28) was interesting in that it appeared to champion and be sympathetic to women's rights. However, there was no mention anywhere of men's rights. Do we really want a society in which a woman and her doctor determine whether or not the human formed by a woman and a man is born?

—LINDA S. FETTER,  
Calgary

After all the noise, accusations and claptrap about the pros and cons of abortion have been passed away, we are still faced with the basic, all-encompassing reason: unwanted pregnancy.

Margaret herself has admitted he wishes there were no abortion to be performed. Until sex education is widespread enough to stop unwanted pregnancy, there will be abortions—in hospitals, clinics or in back rooms. That, too, is society's choice.

—CHARLES FRANKS,  
King's Co., N.S.

### One success story overlooked

It was disappointing not to read in your article on beer about the most successful case of marketing of any Canadian beer (After an industry comes alive, *Covey*, Aug. 18). *Kékéno*, a beer brewed by the Columbia Brewing Co., has, in less than a year, grown from a small regional beer in the interior of British Columbia to a mainstream brand commanding more than a 10-point market share. Notice should of course be given to Miller, but is a story about a Canadian beer becoming successful not worth some mention?

—JOHN GENDALL,  
West-Can Communications Ltd.,  
Vancouver

Letters are printed and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, *Maclean's*, magazine, Montreal, Quebec H3B 2Y4, 777 King St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.



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Albert, Grace, Ruler and Caroline in 1900 (top); Grace in various roles

**DATeline: MONACO**

## The fading of a fairy tale

By Marc McDonald

**O**n Mount Agel, where Princess Grace of Monaco began her fatal drive last September, a sombre storm cloud shrouds the transmitter of Radio Monte Carlo. Below, the road unravels in hair-raising hairpin turns down to the bluish, sun-drenched 400-sore principality over which she reigned.

In the year since 52-year-old Grace, Petrolia, Kelly of Philadelphia and Hollywood was laid to rest, life in Monaco has resumed. The questions now confronting the royal family is whether it will ever be the same without her. Like the storm cloud over Mount Agel, dark economic forecasts have suddenly threatened the principality's snug sense of paradise.

When Princess Grace's death turned the international spotlight on the Mediterranean rock of the Grimaldi family, it revealed shaky foundations—a non-behind real estate market, a belated casino re-

write, an economy dependent on tourism's fickle whims and a future stunted by lack of land and long-term planning. The headlines had become so gloomy that Prince Rainier III, 60, emerged from his seclusion this spring to issue a statement that his consort's death had once cost Monaco its international social pull. Said Rainier: "I found it resulting for me and for the children. It meant that we did not count. The princess was a great asset and a formidable ambassador. Anyone would prefer her smile to mine. But they must have forgotten that the principality has existed for 800 years."

To counter speculation that only she could attract the glittering elite, the palace enlisted her old friend Frank Sinatra to sing at the Red Cross Ball on Aug. 5. And royal spokesman Nidia Lacombe repeatedly insists that "the princess had nothing to do with the problem or the economy." But an increasing number of observers have continued to question whether, with Princess Grace gone, Monaco can



have the wealth it needs to sell off the high-priced apartments now disgorging its skyline and to fill the deluxe hotels and casinos that keep its population of 20,000 alive.

In the hazy mirror of the government-owned Casino, croppers have like museum guards over the near-empty gaming salons. The grand dukes, who once came with their stringbeats for the season, have disappeared, as have the Citroën automobiles from which issued 1,000-franc chips across the cloche de fer tables. The parade car shells have moved down the coast to Cannes. And this season tourists prefer the slot machines stockpiled in the Casino's entrance hall or the Las Vegas-style baccarat of Lazen's Monte Carlo, a U.S. hotel and casino. In the past 12 months the government's profits on gambling were modest at best, prompting Prince Louis de Polignac, Rainier's cousin, to apologize to the Casino's private shareholders for not increasing the dividend last year. He also noted that the principality's traditional European clientele was on the wane and that Monaco, while retaining the patina of its gift-edged legend, had better make some adjustments to keep up with the times.

The Grimaldi have long been embarrassed by their gambling base, which once prompted Queen Victoria to draw the curtains of her private train when it roamed through "the capital of sin." The gaming monopoly is thinly disguised by a corporate euphemism, the Société des Bains de Mer (SBM)—the sea-bathing society—in which the state holds 70 per cent of the shares. Palace spokesmen are all too eager to note that, thanks to Rainier's farsighted business sense, the casino now accounts for only four per cent of the government's yearly budget. The largest source of revenue is tourism. But, in fact, the SBM, with its three hotels, 16 restaurants, four nightclubs and assorted leisure outlets, with 1,600 people on its payroll remains Monaco's largest employer after the state. More importantly, the casino provides the main drawing card for the tourist industry, on which the economy rests. For that reason, the SBM's 1982 annual report sent tremors through the principality. It revealed that, despite an \$12-million increase in gambling receipts, profits fell by one-third over the past five years.

Rainier's real estate construction, which Rainier hoped would lure more wealth to his principality, is also in a slump. The soaring U.S. dollar, high interest rates and the election of a socialist government in France, of which Monaco is a *protectorate*, have driven investors elsewhere. A recent report by Monaco's real estate board noted that in



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## **FOLLOW-UP**

## **Bert Parks: Mr. Survival**

Perennial Miss America Pageant  
host Bert Parks discovered the  
consequences of growing old long  
before 36-year-old Christina Crutch  
successfully won *MSO-TV* in Kansas City,  
Mo., last month for denouncing her from  
even anchor to reporter because of her  
age. In 1980 the Miss America Pageant—  
the latest extravaganza was  
Sept. 12—named Parks, who just  
turned 45, that it would not renew his  
contract. The debonair Parks shows  
any mention of the age issue, but page-  
ant President Albert Marks is more  
explicit. "We simply felt that the page-  
ant needed a different image," he said.  
"A change was overdue." The dismissal  
did not hurt Parks. The national public-  
ity avoided his firing gave his  
career a boost. He is now in demand for  
guest appearances on everything from  
shows to talk shows.

Parks remains bitter about Marks's  
treatment of him. Said Parks: "I will not  
talk about Miss America. I will not give  
them any publicity." But he is still  
interested in beauty queens. In July he  
judged the 1983 annual All-American  
Glamour Kitty Contest in Bal Harbour,  
Fla., which featured nine female finalists  
from nearly 100,000 entries, and crowned  
the winner, a four-year-old Tippi  
Meredith Lyons, with a talent of the song  
he made famous during his Miss America  
years, "There she is, the Glamorous  
Kitty Queen of America."

Parks, whose career as a television  
host dates back more than 30 years to  
such classic quiz shows as *Stop the Music*  
and *Break the Bank*, survives memories  
of the early days of television. "We  
worked five days a week," he said. "Nothing  
was on videotape. Nothing, with nothing  
everything, the industry is so frag-  
mented, so different. The glad that I was  
in it then." Parks, who divides his time  
between his home in Greenwich, Conn.,  
and Bal Harbour, will appear on the  
Sept. 30 *Elvis* Awards, television's  
version of the Oscars.

Parks's Miss America replacement is  
Rose Elzy, 45, whose biggest film credit to  
date is *Turkey*. He lasted two years  
*Hour Magazine* host Gary Collins, 44,  
took over in 1982 and will also appear  
this year. But Parks does not fear mid-  
life companions with younger men. "I  
am the father of them all," he says con-  
fidently. "I have always been a legend."  
—RITA CHRISTOPHER  
in Old Lyme, Conn.



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## The legacy of Small Legs

On May 18, 1978, American Indian Movement (AIM) activist Nelson Small Legs Jr., 26, dressed traditional Indian regalia, lay down on a couch in his home on the Peigan Indian Band Reserve south of Calgary and shot himself through the heart with a .38-08

rifle. In his suicide note the articulate and charismatic son of reserve Chief Nelson Small Legs Sr. called for a full-scale investigation into what he faultily called "corruption" in the federal Indian affairs department. At their colleagues' funeral, Canadian AIM leaders

El Bernick and Roy Littlechief stood at the graveside, clenched fists raised to the sky in a defiant salute. They had hoped there that the publicity generated by the suicide would spark new vigor into government and native organizations' attempts to alleviate the poverty, alcoholism and high mortality rates prevalent on most of Canada's 6,350 Indian reserves. But in the seven years since Small Legs' death, life for the average Canadian Indian has not substantially improved.

Although Indians have achieved a token of success with land claims, aboriginal rights and constitutional recognition, the plight of Indians has worsened, according to Small Legs' 39-year-old brother, Devlon. "I recently went to court in [nearby] Fort Macleod and I would say that 45 out of 50 cases to be heard that day involved Indians," he said. "Why is that still happening?"

Since Small Legs' death, numerous studies have documented the depressed state of Canada's 267,810 Indians. A 1980 department of Indian affairs report revealed that the standard of living for most Indians is well below that of the average Canadian and closer to that of Third World countries. The report also noted that more than half of the homes on reserves do not have running water and that rates of disease, accidents, suicide and violence are four to five times higher than national levels. Another 1980 report by the federal department of national health and welfare revealed that 50 to 60 per cent of all Indian health problems are alcohol related. In addition, the study concluded that 38 per cent of all deaths among Indians and Inuit involve alcohol. A 1980 University of Alberta study found that the suicide rate for Indians in Alberta and Manitoba is five times greater than the national average of 12.8 suicides per 100,000 people.

After Small Legs' death, Prime Minister Trudeau promised to investigate the circumstances leading to his death and his allegations of corruption in the department of Indian affairs. Now, so are in Indian Affairs as is the RCMP case which such an investigation taking place. And in a 1980 annual report, then acting Auditor General Michael Ragnor accused the department of mismanagement, broken promises, waste and uncontrolled spending. Ragnor also reported that despite 13 treaties, numerous official reports and an Indian Affairs budget that then topped \$1 billion a year the budget is now \$1.6 billion, many of the department's own employees did not have a proper grasp of Indian Affairs policies. Nated Littlechief, 45, now a chief on the Blackfoot Reserve northeast of Calgary,

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"It [Indian Affairs] represents anything that works against the betterment of Indian people."

Although Littlehead now works closely with Indian Affairs representatives in his attempts to obtain increased federal funding to improve living conditions for his band, the bureaucratic process continues to frustrate him and other chiefs. Littlehead says that many of his demands, and those of the band council, continue to require the approval of local, regional or Ottawa-based Indian Affairs representatives. The department is bound by the regulations of the Indian Act and must report to Parliament on all local matters. But Richard Price, the director of planning for the Alberta region of the department of Indian affairs, insists that Indians have achieved a degree of autonomy. Says Price: "Band councils have more decision-making powers now than they did seven years ago, and we hope that they will have even more in the next few years."

Nelson Small Legs Jr., with his long braids, red neckerchief and wire-rimmed glasses, was a familiar figure on western Canadian reserves. The year before his death he spoke to such diverse groups as the Canadian Porcupine Association and the Calgary Police Department in an effort to promote understanding of the problems that Indians face. Two days before his suicide, he and Burnstick, now a chief at the Paul Shred Reserve near Edmonton, presented a brief on behalf of AIM to the northern pipeline inquiry under Mr. Justice Thomas Berger. During his presentation of the brief, Small Legs noted that AIM supported northern natives in their opposition to the pipeline and, while the movement did not condemn violence, it was prepared to fight back. "We will take up anything to defend ourselves, our children, our wives, our culture, our spirits," he told Berger.

While AIM appears to have died with Small Legs Jr., his brother and Littlechief predict that the frustrations of Indians will force them to reemerge the movement. Says Neilson Small Legs: "I think AIM has to come back. If anything, we were not violent enough, especially with the people in power. We could have done a lot more to make people accountable for their decisions." Still, Small Legs feels that there is some reason for optimism, even if he is somewhat guarded. "Indian people are finally seeing what Nelson saw 10 years ago," he said. "It may take another seven years before things change, but I am convinced that they will. If they do not, Canada as a country is in grave trouble."

—GILLIAN STERNARD in Calgary, with Andy Belts in Toronto.

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## COLUMN

# The sights of summer's end

By Charles Gordon

Out by the lakes and mountains and beaches, the landscape was telling Canadians that summer was fading: But in the towns and cities they were waiting it out.

There was no rain. And when there was, it flushed the pollutants out of their hiding places and into the lake and the river, clearing them for tomorrow, according to the newspapers. Nobody read the newspapers in the stadium, but the word was around. In the city only a few events could help you through the summer, the same events that told you it was ending.

The Ex was on. Now it was called the Super-Ex or the Casuso-Ex or the Superender Mar-Ex, but basically it was the Ex, the same one your parents didn't want you to spend a whole lot of time at a million years ago when you had less money and more hair.

The Ex set itself up on a open field of asphalt and began immediately to release waves of noise, words of grease and rivers of cars on the surrounding neighborhood, which complained again, causing the annual short-lived discussion at city hall about moving the thing out of town.

Feeling guilty about summer being almost over, you let your kid go down there, and he dropped his throwing a ball into something and proudly brought home a stuffed object worth about the price of his first throw. You looked the kid on how not to be a rebel and arranged to accompany him the next day, dropping 10¢ of your own trying to prove to a computer that your best football did no go more than 47 m p h. Nowhere in sight was the bag mallard you used to swing to ring the bell and prove to everyone that you were very strong and not a rebel.

There was nothing new about this. It happened every August in the cities and towns. Within the Ex gates nothing much had changed. A computer reads your pulse, now. Video pellets were more prominently displayed than the film animals that used to be the main reason for the fair. The government was around, testing your driving ability, lecturing you on nutrition. Places called Rarcho's Hot and Chew Peppercs competed for space with the traditional purveyors of hamburgers and cotton candy. Canned sock magic blared, and the collage had long since been sent to the museum. But there were still rubes, and the hot dogs tasted the same.

Elsewhere in town another sign of summer's end—ball tournaments occupying every available patch of grass. Baseball, softball, soccer, tennis, basketball, conventions—each tournament with a complement of teens competing for the prize money, each tournament featuring a guy with a portable sound system at a table behind the screen, trying to read out the names of the players from a lineup card hastily scribbled by a coach who may have been passing his starting lineup right before the first time. On the backs of the organized teams, uniforms looking like they might have belonged to the Expos or the Oakland A's, except for the name of the restaurant or mother shop on the back.

The classic softball pitcher is tall, bent out of high school, wearing an itchy monochrome. The classic football or football pitcher already has a moustache, also a beard and a patchy. He throws hard and is impatient of umpires. The

*There was the Ex, the same one you went to about a million years ago when you had less money and more hair*

classic tournament regular wears a baseball cap and a worried look. People cluster around him, asking. Here is the situation. This team got a bye and was knocked out of the tournament, if the bye counts as a win. If it counts as a loss, the team moves into a lower division and is still alive. Is a bye a win or a loss? People are rehearsing on both sides of the question. The tournament organizer ends, answering most questions in no standard references to coach. People in uniforms on the back yell at him. He wishes summer were over.

At a typical late-summer tournament several fields were in use at once. The cluster of infielders could be heard, along with high-pitched heckling of the pitcher by the more competitive wives and girlfriends of the batting team. The jargon of aluminum bat against ball sounded, followed by a little roar when the guy moved and the right, in the distance, of players waving their arms at a third-looking umpire. The umpire was working his eighth game in two days. The players were young and confident or old and uncompetitive or older still and

relaxed, depending on whether they had been in a league all summer or thrown together for the first time after not having played in years. For some players, the game was their life. For others, it was the relief of a pleasant memory. For all, it was a way through the summer.

On the street, the trees were a darker shade of green, and there was nobody in sight on a Sunday afternoon. Only one elderly lawnmower could be heard, and no children. The playground was out of town. Those who weren't were at the tournament or the Ex or, on occasion, another event at the end of summer. This routine took place in a hall whose air-conditioning, or lack of air-conditioning, provided the main topic of conversation, at least at first. High school classes, churches and other events got together to compare notes on the intervening years. Surprising people had been successful, surprising people had not appeared.

At the high school reunion, people discussed the best and the worst moments of their children, both of which were considerable. Dinner was served, and they set down next to someone they didn't remember who recounted tales about their own's child.

Wits were preserved, speeches made. Flattering remarks about favorite teachers drew big laughs from the class, blank stares from the favorite teachers, who were hearing the stories for the first time. Frequent references were made to the woman who was the girl with the best body in the senior class. She laughed. Sometimes when you are the star quarterback or have the best body in the senior class everything in life is downhill after that. People who didn't drink much anymore fell and awkward, suffering most to speakers who were from another high school and didn't understand. Then it was off to another function, where the men gathered in a corner of the room to talk about their blueprints and cars.

There was not much else to talk about in the city at the end of summer. The politicians were on holiday, and the editorial writers were writing about distant countries and the Ex. The street newspaper had the pollution event at the beach. The annual newspaper also had a department where advertising "Christmas in August."

The end was in sight.

Charles Gordon is a columnist for the Ottawa Citizen.



Mulroney and Mita arriving; Gossel (below) at the skills of a mediator and plenty of political adroitness

## CANADA

# Mulroney goes to Ottawa

By Carol Goss

Mulroney spent a three carefully chosen conference rooms, the Conservative and New Democratic parties met behind closed doors this week to plot their strategies for the resumption of Parliament next week. Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney, triumphant in last week's resounding by-election win in Central Nova, faces his colleagues at a secluded ski resort 85 km north of Ottawa. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, on the other hand, in a deliberate effort to restore a measure of calm and serenity to his anxious party, chose his caucus in the usual place—Room 308 in Parliament's West Block. And the New Democrats, after a devastating defeat in British Columbia's Mission-Port Moody by-election, are facing the spotlight to hold their nerves in the seaside town of Liverpool, N.S., where an embattled Ed Broadbent will likely discuss his future as leader with his 30 colleagues.

The full sitting of Parliament promises plenty of drama. Mulroney will clash head to head with Trudeau for the first time. Hopetown is the opening Liberal leadership race will be jockeying for attention. And all three parties

will hint at their platforms for the coming election.

Indeed, as Brian Mulroney said a thankful goodbye last week to the voters of Central Nova, the political goals of the nation's beleaguered Trudeau moved back into the spotlight after 2½ weeks of seclusion with his sons in the Greek Islands. At a press conference in Athens, he hailed Mulroney as a formidable opponent and challenged him to present the nation with his "fresh new ideas." On the same of his own increasingly questioned leadership, the Prime Minister remained tight-lipped, admitting only that he senses a malaise within the Liberal party. Meanwhile, Broadbent found increasing odds from within his own party for a review of his eight-year leadership (following story).

For Mulroney, who breezed into Ottawa 28 hours after capturing 50 per cent of the 31,294

votes cast, the week was a whirlwind of riotous cheer, broken heads, hurried meetings and the hazy inconvenience of moving into the Opposition leader's office. The rookie parliamentarian's honeymoon showed no signs of ending. The voters of Central Nova gave him an even larger majority than that of Elmer Mackay, the 38-year member who gave up his seat for the new leader. Under soaring balloons and amid cheers, Mulroney, flanked by his wife, Mita, told embattled supporters who crowded his campaign headquarters, "There is no longer any such thing, ladies and gentlemen, as safe Liberal soil anywhere in Canada."

Just four hours later, another Tory legislative win, 650 km away in Mission-Port Moody, has proven that there was no safe air seat either. "This is a great day for Canada," Conservative Minister Gerald St. Germain, a 45-year-



old policy farmer, told 600 supporters. "We are on our way to ridding ourselves of those arrogant Liberals set to woe."

The first run for Parliament successfully completed, Mulroney wasted no time setting up shop in Ottawa. The day after he arrived, Mulroney appointed his personal staff. The next day he named a new party executive and a new fixed-wing team. After posting for the Labor Day weekend, he planned to tackle the even more difficult task of selecting his front-line team of "shadow" ministers. Mulroney's choices attested to his keen skills as a mediator. His plan called for an inner circle consisting of two of his leadership rivals, two high-profile supporters of former leader Joe Clark, one of his own loyalists and Deputy Leader Erik Nielsen. He also plans to give almost every caucus member an assignment and a vote.

There were no major surprises in Mulroney's new staff. Key appointments included Jack Johnson of Winnipeg, a longtime Mulroney friend and loyalist, as party national director; Toronto advertising executive and top Conservative organizer Norman Atkins as national campaign chairman; Halifax businessman Fred Dozort as chief of staff; Lee Richardson, a former aide to John Diefenbaker and Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed, as deputy chief of staff; Finlay MacDonell, former advisor to Clark and Robert Stanfield, as head of the team that will prepare the Tories to take power; and Ian Anderson, who recently resigned as Ottawa correspondent for *Macleod's*, as communications director. York University business professor Charles MacMillan will be Mulroney's top policy adviser.

Publicly, Mulroney's more interesting choice was the first key parliamentary appointment. Unless he changes his mind, Mulroney has learned, the inner circle will include Mulroney's leadership rival John Crosbie and Michael Wilson as the party's prime economic spokesman. Clark loyalists Harvie Andre and Donald Manziukowski by Bessy and Trepoort respectively; and Sinclair Stevens, the only Mulroney leadership backer in the group, as external affairs critic. Stevens' occasionally strident right-wing statements made him an unlikely choice in the eyes of many party members and Andre's fiercely personal loyalty to Clark made his appointment a surprise.

After choosing the five key parliamentary players, Mulroney faced a

comparatively easy task. He has to fill a host of second-string positions—including 30 still vacant shadow cabinet posts—and 35 newly created deputy critic postings. As well, Mulroney is selecting six more tries to chair a series of policy task forces with business and labor representatives which will travel around the country.

Although Deputy Prime Minister Allan Rock has selected fellow Lib-

eral before Christmas, Trudeau said. "Could you tell me the name of the adviser who said that? Maybe I could comment on his resignation."

The stated purpose of this week's Liberal caucus meeting was to prepare the government for Parliament and a Throne Speech, expected in mid-October. Among the issues on the agenda were how the government and the private sector should share the burden of creating jobs for the nation's 1.4 million unemployed, the need for a program of industrial revitalization; and how to advance the Liberal stance on medicine and other social programs.

As they look to their collective future, the Liberals are not without hope. Their private polls show that Mulroney is vulnerable. According to their research, close to 30 per cent of the population perceives the Tory leader as untrustworthy. At a backroom Liberal poll, "How often have an Achilles heel?" The trouble is that Trudeau and his most visible potential heir, Toronto lawyer John Turner, seemed equally bad ratings.

The Liberals may search for solace in so seriously top-pollied figure. And recently one name has continued to percolate through the ranks—that of Montreal businessman Paul Martin Jr., 45, son of the well-known former cabinet minister and diplomat. The president of Canada's Steamship Lines, Martin is a bilingual, widely read lawyer who is impressive on a podium and a longtime backroom Liberal. His main problem is lack of exposure. "And I'm not even sure he's a deep thinker," said one of Mulroney's boosters. "It's probably better to have no association with the government." Interestingly, Martin's

credentials are almost a mirror of Mulroney's. But even his most enthusiastic promoter sees him as a long way off on eye on one cleavage: down the road—not this time.

Mulroney is still the man most Canadians are watching as Parliament resumes. Three months ago he won the Tory leadership in a stunning victory. Last week he celebrated a by-election victory in a converted grocery store. Now he takes his place in the august green Commons chamber. The Liberals and New Democrats are hoping that he will stomach his colleagues are working as hard as they can, and the country is widely taking notice of the new boy in the Centre Block.

With Michael Chretien in Halifax and Mulroney in Vancouver



Trudeau visiting the Acropolis: a measure of calm

erals not to be "spooked" by Mulroney, there is no disputing the fact that the governing party is disgruntled and terrified. Party discipline, unhappy with Trudeau's leadership, will have their chance to confront the Prime Minister directly—if they dare—with their complaints when he arrives back from Greece for this week's caucus. Current Chairman Gilbert Parent of St. Catharines, Ont., a Trudeau loyalist, doubts that anyone will challenge Trudeau. "I've been through several of these so-called springs in my nine years as an MP, and they just don't come up at caucus," he said. Trudeau gave no hint of his intent when reporters hounded the subject at last week's press conference in Athens. When asked to comment on published statements by one of his senior aides that he planned to re-

# The New Democrats' dilemma

By Linda Diebel

The political fortunes of the New Democratic Party and leader Ed Broadbent changed noticeably last week when Brian Mulroney's Tories claimed a seriously safe federal riding in British Columbia. The by-election loss in Mission-Port Moody, east of Vancouver, clearly exposed an already demoralized party, raised fears about the NDP's ability to hold western seats in the next election and undermined Broadbent's increasingly shaky leadership. The party's federal secretary, Gerald Chaplin, conceded NDPs to have the retention sense not to say very much at all in the next week. "Still, on the eve of this week's caucus in Nova Scotia, Regina East MP Susan de Jong told Mulroney, "If there is somebody out there who can save seats and broaden my base, I'm sure Ed would be the first to resign."

The NDP's prospects have never seemed bleaker. The latest Gallup poll gave the party a meagre 14 per cent of the popular vote—a disastrous 16-point slide in 16 months. Party strategists are nervous about the prospect of this slide of the Liberal vote in the West. They are well aware that Mission-Port Moody—the Liberals played to just five per cent of the popular vote from 45 per cent in the last election—could swing the vote to come. In the West, as elsewhere, the NDP needs a three-party coalition in the vote to win. Head to head fights with the Conservatives in the 20 NDP seats in the West could cost them dearly in their current power base. Note de Jong: "To have to get 54 per cent of the vote to get a seat—I don't even want to think about it."

Even more damaging than the polls, according to many party members, is the mounting sense that the party has lost its purpose. Broadbent, a former political science professor, has long been considered the party's "intellectual wingtip," but lately he's been started to publicly criticize the party's inability to define a clear message and convey it to the public. Vancouver-Kingsway MP Ian Macdonald said that the party is "all dealing with the problems of the 1980s in the 1970s." De Jong told him, "What we need, he said, is a kind of clear, thought-out and articulated strategy."

In his own defence, Broadbent argued last week that the public is not ready to accept NDP policies. "It's not that we are not understood by the public," he said, "but we are not being listened to."

For Broadbent, the latest speculation comes just two months after a stormy national convention in Regina which featured bitter but public attacks on

his leadership. Just as troubling is the recent feud between the party's western stronghold and an Ottawa and Ontario contingent that outsiders ac-



Broadbent, daughter Christine arriving in Ottawa, increasingly shaky leadership

out of running the show. As Alberta star Leanne Grant Naylor pointed out, "Your vital positions, including leader, national secretary, chief party whip and acting house leader, are filled by people who come from within a 100-mile radius of each other [in southern Ontario]."

Eastern domination of the party, westerners agree, causes serious-minded mistakes. In 1979 western supporters watched anxiously as the federal caucus joined the Liberals to defeat the short-lived Joe Clark government. And Broadbent's decision to support the Liberal constitutional package—despite anguished pleas from within caucus—was still regarded as his most devastating tactical error. De Jong, one of

four westerners who publicly took issue with the move, says that there is not enough western input in policy. "We have all kinds of good, fresh-thinking discussion in caucus," he said, "but nothing happens." But Broadbent dismisses all suggestions of an eastern mafia. As he told Mulroney's "One of my closest friends in the party is [British Columbia NDP Leader] Dave Barrett. You can't get much further west than that."

The NDP's problems run even deeper than an East-West split. Party strategists point out that the Tories are still benefiting from a cross-country swing to the right. As Peter Weyman, a labor economist and member of the party's national executive, put it, "The Tories successfully exploited a climate of fear." Furthermore, the Mission-Port Moody results served to underline the party's inability to clearly determine the kind of election campaign that it wants to run in the 1980s. In British Columbia leaders complained that the party had failed to run the "negative" Tory-baiting campaign they had promised supporters and to take advantage of more sophisticated polling techniques available to them. While the Tories ran a slick, well-organized campaign, the NDP forces—dispirited and chaotically organized—may have helped election defeat to Premier William Bennett's Tories—were unwilling to concentrate on the federal headlines. One campaign organizer reported that little more than door-to-door canvassing was done in the riding.

The lack of focus on the issues as it meets this week at an Atlantic coastal resort is to solve some of the party's crucial problems. If the NDP does not succeed, warned Saskatchewan MP Doug Angus, "there will be no reason to put us into a governing position." As de Jong explained, "Fundamentally, our economy and society are moving into the post-industrial era, and we can no longer continue to offer people merely a vague statement of principles. We have to find viable programs for a technological age." As the session grapples with major policy questions, the grumbling over Broadbent's leadership will likely be silenced. Burnaby BC MP Sandra Robinson, a frequent caucus rebel, predicted, "There will be some self-censoring and speaking and walking and beating of chests, but the outcome..."

Besides, the party must face the reality that unless Broadbent chooses to resign his leadership, he cannot be formally challenged until the next convention in 1980. And party elites do not doubt remember that the last challenge to his leadership—a currency attack led by the New Democrats—ended for 40 minutes in a washroom to escape reporters and, in the end, dropped out.



Kruger: the families were there when the police arrived

## Beyond the abortion charges

When Dr. Henry Morgentaler spent his abortion clinic in Winnipeg last May, he hoped that Manitoba's NDP government would be tolerant of the clinic's purpose. That hope was dashed last June when police raided the stereo house and arrested eight staff members. In recent weeks police went further and investigated 15 women whose names appeared in clinic files confiscated during the raid. Following an arrestee's attack on the star of Morgentaler's Toronto office and plans by opposing sides of the abortion issue for miles next month, the police investigation helped to renew the passion of the abortion debate. Said Morgentaler, "It is a brutal violation of our human rights, and it shows me that the Crown—supported by an NDP government and an NDP attorney general—would stoop to such tactics."

The Winnipeg investigation again raised questions about the confidentiality of medical records. Ellen Kruger, a spokeswoman for the Coalition for Reproductive Choice, said that in some cases police arrived unexpectedly to interview women when their spouses and families were present. Winnipeg Deputy Police Chief Bill McGowan maintained that the confiscated files are "no longer confidential," medical records between client and doctor. Dr. Kenneth Brown, deputy registrar of the Manitoba College of Physicians and Surgeons, confirmed that there is no law protecting the confidentiality of patient records, although doctors are advised not to surrender them to police without a court order. As for the charge of invasion of privacy,

Ogilvie said that the women took the chance of being investigated when they contacted the clinic. "They put themselves in that position, knowing full well it's against the Criminal Code."

In Toronto, where police raided the Morgentaler abortion clinic last July and laid charges against the Montreal doctor and two medical colleagues, investigators so far have not approached nursing staff or patients. Instead, clinic supporters there are concerned about possible damage to the clinic. In late July a fire was set in the three-story downtown building that houses the clinic and a book store, causing \$75,000 worth of damage to the clinic.

Both the Winnipeg and the Toronto clinics have stopped performing abortions but are referring women to clinics in the United States or to Morgentaler's clinic in Montreal, where provincial authorities have agreed to allow abortions. As Morgentaler and other clinic staff members prepare for hearings in Winnipeg and Toronto this fall on charges of conspiring to procure and performing illegal abortions, their supporters are working to raise funds to reopen the clinics. Pro-choice supporters in both cities are gearing up for a nationwide day of fast, hunger and demonstrations to be held Oct. 1. The anti-abortion group Right to Life will hold an Ontario-wide rally on the same day. Even though the clinics no longer perform operations, both groups clearly are determined to keep the abortion debate alive.

—PETER CARLTON-OSKINIS in Winnipeg, with Susan Price in Toronto

## Party line revolt in Saskatchewan

Party line telephone service has long been a traditional aspect of rural life in Canada. Country telephone customers are accustomed to waiting patiently while a neighbor fishes a call, trying to ignore any neighborly indiscretions. But in Fife Lake, Sask., a Prairie town of about 90 residents just 20 km north of the Manitoba border, patience and discretion seem to be in short supply these days as local telephone customers have demonstrated to such a point that the townpeople have rebelled against the party line system.

Armed with a 50-name petition, members of the community are demanding that Sask Tel, the government-owned telephone company, install private telephone lines. The leader of the uprising is Lavonne Horvath, owner of the eight-room Fife Lake Hotel. Along with other townpeople, Horvath is angry with locals who like to eavesdrop on the conversations of others. "It's to the point that if I want to do business on the phone I have to go outside and use the pay phone or else in a few days I'll be hearing rumors about town of what I'm doing," Horvath said.

Another private line supporter, Kenneth Kelly, a meat worker who last year opened a small confectionery store, complained that the party line was the cause of arguments with customers who deplored the price he charged for his goods. "I would call my suppliers, and they would tell me such and such an order," he said. "Then, when I would put the items on the shelf, people would ask me why I was charging so much and tell me what I paid for them."

It is not certain that the residents will get their private phone lines. Sask Tel rejected a similar petition more than a year ago because it did not have the minimum number of 50 names requested by the company before a request for private lines is considered. According to Horvath, a Fife Lake spokesman, the community must show the "potential growth" to maintain 50 private lines in the future before approval.

But Fife Lake residents are confident of the town's future growth, despite the underdevelopment. "There are two new houses going up right now and we just opened a new general store and gas station," said Horvath. Considering that the town had only one meat store and two elevators, the additions have meant a doubling of the size of the business in the town. Regina Express News said that kind of growth

—DAVID KUSH in Regina



Shifting: Soviet fighter jet controversy over the consequences of the destruction of the plane will widen its geopolitical effects

#### COVER

# FLIGHT INTO DARKNESS

By Hsi Quin

Soviet ground control: "There are at the airport."  
31-10 pilot: "Am in here."  
Ground control: "Five."  
Pilot: "Four."

With those nine words 286 people aboard Korean Air Lines Flight 007 were condemned to a fiery death 35,000 feet above the Sea of Japan last week, an incident a worldwide wave of revulsion and rage. The same military exchange in the middle of the night between a ground control installation and an aging, but still potent, Soviet interceptor gave the pilot the command to release at least two awesomely destructive heat-seeking missiles at the heart of the 747 aircraft. The incident was declared South Korea's first (and last) President Chun Doo-hwan, "an unjust God and man—an irredeemable barbarity." In the aftermath, the most compelling single question was why an unarmed, off-course civilian airliner was so ruthlessly destroyed. But the Soviets, facing their

most disastrous international black-balling since the invasion of Afghanistan, refused to accept responsibility for the attack last week, though they did report sightings of bodies near the crash location at the weekend. Said Korean Affairs Minister Alan MacKathen: "We just cannot have Communist officials killed in this way and go on as if nothing had happened." A confirmed Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau added, "Until we know what final explanation [the Soviets] give and we have made a judgment on that explanation, it is premature to say what we are going to do about it."

Beyond the immediate horror, world leaders tried to grapple with the consequences of the tragedy. Relations between East and West were severely strained, but the positive nature of possible sanctions that the United States, Canada, Japan and other nations might invoke against the Soviets was not clear last week. U.S. President Ronald Reagan offered no clues, instead asking darkly, "What can be the scope of legitimate mutual discourse with a state whose values permit such atrocities?" The Soviets responded that the civilian

plane was taking part in a spy mission and that the U.S. monitoring stations in the area could have confused Soviet officials and the aircraft itself if the Americans wanted to avert a disaster. The official Soviet news agency, TASS, said only that a warning shot had been fired and that the KAL aircraft had then veered away without making radio contact. But that statement did nothing to alleviate the international outcry. Huge demonstrations were staged in New York, Seoul and other major cities around the world. Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's carefully calibrated usage as an international powermaker was clearly tarnished. Said Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate foreign relations committee: "This tragedy will have a chilling effect on U.S.-Soviet relations and Soviet relations with every civilized nation on earth."

Flight 007 was just one of five weekly KAL flights from New York to Seoul. Each stops at Anchorage to refuel before continuing on the last leg of the journey, along a polar air corridor known as Bravo 35. CP Air, for one, flies the route on Tuesa week, and it has not had trouble during the 34 years that it

corrected. Should all three of the computer systems fail—a one-in-a-million possibility—alarms are set off and the flight crew can resort to manual and visual control or land at the nearest air-strip. Before takeoff pilots must program the computerized equipment with detailed route co-ordinates, which provide a printed read-out for verification in CP Air's 747s and those of other airlines as well. Then, there is another reading of the flight instructions by the engineer, or second officer, and that is matched against the computer co-ordinates. Moreover, navigation maps supplied to international carriers have a warning printed in large letters over the Sakhalin Islands near where the plane reportedly went down. It reads: "WARNING, aircraft infringing on Non-Free Flying Territory may be fired on without warning."

Normal procedures for the interception of planes that stray illegally into another nation's airspace (which corresponds to the 12-nautical-mile limit in the ocean) are established by the rules of the Montreal-based International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), to which 151 countries, including the Soviet Union, belong. Any aircraft that is intercepted can be legally escorted out of the airspace or it can be ordered—either by radio contact or by internationally accepted visual signals—to land. If the pilots do not share a common language, internationally accepted English code is used. Words (understood, well enough), Can Not (unable to comply), Mayday (I am in distress), and Hijack (I have been hijacked).

These procedures may have been attempted during the fatal intercept, but U.S. and Japanese sources with access

to the sophisticated surveillance radars sweeping the strategic Soviet stronghold past a detailed portrait. According to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who confirmed the worst fears of the victims' relatives 17 hours after the 30-15 hour flight, the intruder as it skirted the Kamchatka peninsula, flew through restricted airspace over the Kuril Islands and out over the Sea of Okhotsk toward Sakhalin. At 11:22 a Soviet pilot informed ground control that he had made visual contact with the 747. At 11:25 Capt. Chun Pyang In, the 45-year-old KAL veteran with more than 20,000 hours flying experience, reduced air traffic control at North Air port, just outside Tokyo, that he intended to climb from 30,000 to 35,000 feet. Six minutes later, the Soviet pilot told his controllers that the KAL plane was cruising at 34,000 feet, and two minutes later Chun reported to Numa that he was leveling off at 35,000 feet. At 11:28, the Soviet pilot reported that he had hit his target. According to Japanese officials, at exactly that moment Chun reduced in "K2007" was all that was decipherable, and radar contact ended minutes later as the pieces of the big jet plunged into the ocean.

For its part, the Soviet Union was slow to respond. But an official statement issued on Friday was unequivocal. After an emergency Politburo meeting, a carefully worded document said that "leading citizens" in the Soviet Union regretted the loss of life, but it





Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 equipped with Dakota navigational equipment

admitted "those who occasionally or as a result of criminal disregard have allowed the death of people and are now trying to use this occurrence for as-yet-unpolitical ends." The fact that the United States was tracking the KAL aircraft so closely proved that it was not a normal civilian flight, the Koreans said. There was, however, no acknowledgment that Flight 007 had been shot down, although a 7480 report, which was read on all three Soviet channels, did say that warning shots had been fired.

The networks also showed a map of the plane's flight path over Soviet territory and they reported that contact with the aircraft was later lost. Initially, 7480 had reported only that an unidentified aircraft had violated Soviet airspace, but made no radio contact with air traffic control and did not respond to Soviet fighters' attempts to "assist" it. Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko later told Shultz in a note that there were "signs of a possible crash" near Sakhalin. The Soviet version was not entirely inaccurate. Japanese radar showed that Flight 007 was wildly off course, even though Chen reported that it was over Hokkaido. And a fellow KAL pilot lent credence to the Soviet claim that the flight did not respond by radio. KAL Capt. S.B. Yang said in Anchorage last week that when his flight, 006, crossed paths with KAL 007, he was unable to make radio contact. Yang said that he overheard the Anchorage radio tower having conversations trouble with 007. "His [007] radio was very garbled," said Yang. "I tried to relay but he could not hear me. I tried to call him several times." Several Canadian

pilots said that it is often difficult to find compatible radio frequencies in that area.

Clearly it was possible that the Korean plane strayed into Soviet airspace as part of the continuing game of cat and mouse played by the superpowers around the world. The purpose of the exercise is not to take photographs but to provoke a response. The radio traffic and radar emissions from the other side's activities are closely monitored to measure reaction time and the numbers and types of planes that take to the air to intercept. The Soviets play the game in the Canadian Arctic and on both

sides as often as four times a month, and U.S. planes frequently escort Soviet and Chinese Airlines planes back into international airspace after they have drifted too close to sensitive U.S. naval bases, such as Norfolk, Va., home of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Soviet Far East forces are some of the principal U.S. targets, and the Sea of Okhotsk holds particular interest because that is where Soviet missile-carrying submarines of the Pacific fleet are based. In revealing details of the incident, the United States made clear the scope and sophistication of the U.S. equipment used to monitor Soviet military activity in the Pacific region north of Japan and its ability to intercept Soviet communications. There was even speculation that one reason for the delay in announcing the fate of the airliner was Washington's fear of making public too many details of its operations. To that end, the state department refused to discuss precisely how it had so many details about the affair. But informants said that the news of the tragic event was delivered to the state department by the National Security Agency, the secret arm and ears of the United States. Situated at Fort George Meade, in Maryland, about 30 km north of Washington, the NSA is commonly called the "Passive Palace" by the approximately 100,000 people who work for the agency worldwide. It is the most sophisticated electronic spy center in the world. Although the NSA's budget is classified, it was estimated to be \$15 billion a year at recent congressional hearings. At the same hearings it was revealed that the NSA supports roughly 2,000 separate "listening posts" around the world. These can put on loud pants are

equipped as often as four times a month, and U.S. planes frequently escort Soviet and Chinese Airlines planes back into international airspace after they have drifted too close to sensitive U.S. naval bases, such as Norfolk, Va., home of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Vice-President George Bush, a former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, recently speculated an espionage of KAL ports in China in return for a sharing of all information gathered. And those ground posts in Japan and China would have intercepted the Soviets' first reaction to the approach last week of the Korean airliner. Then, the message that at least eight Soviet jets had scrambled to intercept KAL 007 would have been instantly relayed, via satellite, to NSA headquarters at Fort Meade. "You can assume," an intelligence source in Washington told Moscow's "that a decoded English translation of the Soviet pilot's conversation with his ground control was on the duty officer's desk at NSA within 10 minutes of the pilot speaking." It is also likely that from the official stages of the crisis, NSA satellites were directed to photograph the area constantly, and photographs may exist of the missiles striking the airliner. What is not clear is whether the Americans tried to warn the KAL aircraft that it was off course, and, if not, why not.

The most important NSA post in the KAL case is at Wakkanai, on the northern tip of Hokkaido Bay by the Japanese Self-Defense Force, the base is located on La Perouse Street, a narrow choke point which is a vital passageway for the huge Soviet Pacific fleet, stationed at Vladivostok. Wakkanai had primary responsibility for tracking the doomed flight, but members of the crew of a small scout fishing boat, Chudai Maru 56, provided the first report of the disaster to Wakkanai when they telephoned to say that they had seen the sky "burn orange" at 2:30 a.m. Thursday while they were fishing near Sakhalin.

The object of the elaborate operation is a desolate land of volcanoes, tundra and military power. The Soviet Pacific fleet, with 150 surface ships, based largely at Vladivostok, and about 130 submarines—many based in Petropavlovsk—is one subject of keen U.S. interest, but so are Soviet missile tests that take place at the Kamchatka peninsula and the deployment of increasingly sophisticated aircraft in the Kurils. "Nothing flies from, over or near Sakhalin that we don't monitor," said one U.S. intelligence official. The region is off limits to foreigners, and even Soviet citizens need special permission to travel to the area.

A U.S. defense department report in-

sued earlier this year stated that the Soviets have "undertaken a considerable military buildup" in the islands. The report said that the principal reason for the buildup is "to provide the Soviets with an assured sanctuary in the Sea of Okhotsk for Delta-class ballistic missile submarines." Last week the Japan Defense Agency reported that the Soviets had flown 10 MiG-23 jet fighters to an airfield on the island of Khorofu. That discovery may have been a reaction to U.S. plans to station

souper were destroyed at Kure on Thursday (Korean time) when the South Korean foreign ministry reported that the plane "had not exploded or crashed but was known to have been forced to land" on Sakhalin Island. The report originated with the CIA, and it added that all passengers and crewmen on board were "safe," but in Soviet hands. The same erroneous message reached relatives and friends of Canadian and U.S. passengers. Thomas Hendrie, the father of Mary Jane Hendrie,

Moscow relatives in Seoul: contradictory reports of Flight 007's fate



Anti-Soviet demonstrations in Moscow, tarnishing Moscow's battered reputation

P-16 fighters at Misawa Air Base, near the northern end of Japan's Honshu Island, starting in 1965.

One of the most puzzling aspects of the disaster was the fact that the plane's destruction was kept secret from the world for almost 17 hours. Korean and Japanese relatives of pas-

sengers were stranded at Kure on Thursday (Korean time) when the South Korean foreign ministry reported that the plane "had not exploded or crashed but was known to have been forced to land" on Sakhalin Island. The report originated with the CIA, and it added that all passengers and crewmen on board were "safe," but in Soviet hands. The same erroneous message reached relatives and friends of Canadian and U.S. passengers. Thomas Hendrie, the father of Mary Jane Hendrie,

Mr. Irwin told *Maclean's*: "I have just come from the Hotline house. I'm still stunned. The whole thing is so grotesque it does not seem like it really happened."

In Seoul, the abduction began to turn to anguish two hours after the first announcement, when the Soviet government denied that the plane had landed. Later in the day, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said that "it appears likely" that the plane was shot down. It was left to Shultz to formally break the news to the world.

Buzgala promptly cut short his California vacation to return to Washington to confer with national security advisers over possible U.S. responses to the Soviet action. Late Friday, he announced Moscow of lying about its role in the disappearance of the Korean plane. "What can be said about Soviet credibility when they so flagrantly lie about such a heinous act?" he said. In a strongly worded statement, Buzgala cast Cold War-like chilly aspersions.

"While events in Afghanistan and elsewhere have left few illusions about the willingness of the Soviet Union to advance its interest through violence and intimidation, all of us had hoped that certain irreducible standards of civilized behavior [would be honored]," he added. "What can we think of a regime that so brazenly tramples its values of peace and global disarmament and yet so callously and quickly commits a terrorist act to sacrifice the lives of innocent human beings?"

There are not many retaliatory measures available to the Soviet administration. There were the short calls from the far right (whose standard bearer and leader of the ultraconservative John Birch Society, Congressman Lawrence McDonald, was on the right) for severance of diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. And many leading Americans called on Shultz to cancel his meeting with Gromyko, including former secretary of state Henry Kissinger and Sen. Robert Dole, vice-chairman of the U.S. delegation to Madrid. Others, such as Democratic Senator Robert Stafford, called for the cancellation of Soviet commercial air rights in the United States.

The 3,000-member Canadian "No First Nations" Association called for the renunciation of Soviet



Canadian victim Huzhalev: conflicting reports of safety and death

landing rights for refueling in Gander, Nfld. And while few disagreed with Kissinger's assessment that Washington must take some decisive action, it is doubtful that any calls will be suspended or that the Americans' recently signed grain deal will be shelved. As Dan Zagoria, professor of government at Hunter College in New York, said: "We don't deal with the Russians because they are our guys. We deal with them precisely because we know they are a threat." The new five-year grain accord calls for a 50-per-cent increase in the amount of U.S. grain the Soviets can buy and includes a promise that no embargo, but the one imposed after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, will not again be employed. The cancellation of the pact would not be a popular domestic move, but the administration may change its plans to sell Moscow surplus dairy products.

For its part, the United Nations was not expected to take any effective action. Acting on requests by the United States, South Korea, Japan and Canada, the UN convened an emergency session of the Security Council. In the strongest demonstration of the Soviet Union since the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1960, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Charles Latham called the attack on the airliner "unjust, calculated, deliberate murder." Kyung Wook Kim, head of the South

Korean observer mission (South Korea is not a member of the UN) called on Moscow for a full apology, compensation, and permission for impartial observers and South Korean officials to visit the crash site. And though the United States may supply the council with evidence, possibly recordings of the exchanges between the Soviet pilot and his ground control, it was doubtful at week's end that the council would have the required nine votes from its 15 members for a condemnation of the Soviet action.

Moscow has demanded compensation for the families of the passengers on the flight, but the trail through the courts may be as confusing as the entire tragic incident. Only the International Court of Justice in the Hague is empowered to rule on such a case, but in the past the Soviet Union has ignored its rulings. The aircraft was insured against acts of war. According to KAL's lawyer, the plane itself was insured for \$25 million, with a liability coverage totaling \$400 million. South Korea is party to an international insurance convention that limits payments to \$75,000 per passenger.

But money will offer little consolation to the victims' relatives. Along with the rest of the world they want answers. They want to know why 269 defenseless people had to die over the Sea of Japan on a civilian flight in the darkness of night. The real explanation for that awesome tragedy will not likely ever emerge.

With William Leach and Michael Posner in Washington, Peter Bratt, Tokyo, Keith Charles in Moscow, Mary-Joann in Ottawa and Carol Branson in Toronto.

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WORLD

## Shamir takes the helm

For more than eight hours Israelis anxiously awaited the outcome of last week's secret ballot held at Tel Aviv's sweltering Ohel Shalom (Hall of God) theatre. Finally, Herut party officials announced the decision: Israel's 68-year-old foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, would succeed retiring Prime Minister Menachem Begin as party leader. After five days of heated competition for the post, Shamir won 480 votes from the 1,000-member central committee and lost his principal contender, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, by 134 votes. Then, after hurried negotiations the next day, Likud coalition party leaders announced their agreement in principle to Shamir's leadership, placing him in the favored position to become prime minister.

In choosing Shamir as Israel's sixth prime minister, the Herut party—and later the coalition—opted for tradition, rejecting a spirited bid by Levy, 46, a Sephardic Jew from Maronite with a strong following among the poor and working classes. With Israeli occupation troops bogged down in Lebanon and the nation facing an unprecedented economic crisis, the party's electoral college clearly decided that it was so

time to gamble. To reassure Israelis further, Shamir announced that he would continue to follow Begin's policies. The task may not be an easy one. Agalot Yisrael, an ultrareligious, non-Zionist party with four members of parliament, will be tempted to press for stricter enforcement of religious law. One of its leaders, Avraham Shapira, indicated last week that it would assign "a blank cheque." As well, three Likud MPs in Shamir's own Likud threatened to rebel. The North African immigrants' Tami party, with three MPs and one minister, also is restless about proposed cuts in welfare budgets. Still, Shamir is a skilled leader and he needs a strong chance of keeping the fragile coalition together. Echoing Begin, a longtime colleague and friend, Shamir declared, "We must bring peace to all the borders of Israel so that no enemy will dare attack us."

But the nation is business as usual may be only temporary. Because of his age and lack of widespread popular appeal, Shamir is expected to serve only as a caretaker prime minister. National elections, which may be held as soon as late October, will unleash the many tensions simmering beneath the surface of

Israeli society. In addition to the historic divisions between right and left, between the Sephardim, or Middle-Eastern-born Jews and the European immigrants, there is a new rift in post-Begin Israel—between the Second World War generation and its children. For many modern Israelis the Holocaust is a gruesome historical fact but not a visceral personal memory. For many young people Europe is little more than a complementation of countries that they have never seen.

Some of these tensions surfaced during Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year when, for the first time, Israelis in large numbers broke ranks with their own government in a time of war. The Peace Now movement, which demanded a withdrawal from Lebanon, attracted thousands to rallies that denounced Begin and his "policy of aggression." At the same time, the Arab world's success in winning Western sympathy, if not support, has increased anxieties in Israel. The next generation of political leaders faces a difficult choice: whether to continue Begin's militarism or endorse a more conciliatory policy with its Arab neighbors. The path it chooses is crucial to the future of

Shamir (opposite left) Israelis protesting Begin's announced resignation (middle); Begin (above), smiling beneath the surface

the entire Middle East.

Shamir comes from the same generation of underground guerrilla fighters as Begin and shares many of the same values. If anything, he is even farther to the right than Begin. Like the former prime minister, Shamir grew up in Poland and trained as a lawyer. He broke off his studies in 1935 to go to Palestine, where underground groups were fighting to establish a Jewish state. Shamir joined the notorious Stern Gang, one of the most violent underground movements fighting the British mandate in Palestine. At the time, Shamir considered Begin's own guerrilla group, Irgun Zvi Leumi, too moderate.

The Stern Gang pursued a deliberate strategy of political murder. In the early years of the Second World War it refused to co-operate with the British in the fight against the common enemy, Nazi Germany. The British arrested Shamir in 1946 and exiled him to Britain in Ethiopia. The Sternists later shot the British investigating officer who had seen through Shamir's disguise (like Begin, he had posed as a rabbi with a beard). Shamir emerged from a prison camp in Britain and made his way to the French-ruled colony of Djibouti on the Gulf of Aden and from there to Paris, where he spent two years. To this day he is more comfortable speaking French than English.

His withdrawal from politics life until 1953, after which he spent 30 years in the Israeli secret service, Mosheh Them,

in 1970, he won a seat in the Knesset. Resolving his old differences with Begin, Shamir bitterly opposed Israel's formal agreement with Egypt in 1979 to hand back control of the Sinai Desert. At the time, Shamir argued fervently that Israel gave away too much for too little. He is a man of little subtlety. "The land of Israel is ours," he told a party meeting last year. By that phrase he meant the whole of Palestine between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River. Shamir believes passionately in the Israeli right and duty to retain the entire territory. To this day, his mind is closed to any talk of compromise with the Arab—either Jordan or the Palestinians.

Despite his hardline views, Shamir has been a surprisingly successful foreign minister. His quiet manner and distance for rhetoric have allowed him to restore Israeli's relations with the United States, Western Europe, Latin America and black Africa after the trauma of the Lebanon War. It is a testament to his skills as a diplomat that Shamir has created few enemies in cabinet and one count on strong supporters. One is Ariel Sharon, the controversial and still influential former defence minister. Sharon would have been a leading contender for the Herut leadership himself had he not fallen into disgrace for his apparent indifference after last year's massacre of about 300 Palestinian refugees by Lebanese Phalangists in Beirut. Last week Sharon reportedly offered his support to Shamir

in return for his old job as defence minister.

To accomplish that, however, Sharon would have to dislodge his successor, the tacitful and restrained Moshe Arens, perhaps the most popular of Begin's ministers. Arens, a 37-year-old U.S.-trained aeronautical engineer, easily could have been selected leader last week if he had held a seat in the Knesset. Like Shamir, Arens is a hard-liner who opposed the Camp David accord. He is expected to run in the next election and will likely emerge as a leading contender to replace Shamir.

Another candidate will be David Levy. Despite last week's personal setback, he remains a major figure in Israeli politics. If he eventually succeeds in becoming prime minister of Israel, it would mark a radical departure. He would be the nation's first Sephardic prime minister. Born in Morocco, Levy emigrated to Israel in 1953 as a construction laborer. He made his mark as a union leader and spokesman for the Sephardim. The father of 13 children, Levy comes from a small, ramshackle town in the Ardon River valley. He represents a younger generation of poor Jews who have migrated to Israel since 1948. Only now are the Sephardim emerging from the slums to demand their place in the political establishment. Although the Sephardim make up 30 per cent of Israel's population, the Ashkenazim, or European Jews, who originally settled the state, still dominate the Knesset by a margin



Begin conversing with Egypt's Anwar Sadat in 1977, at Jerusalem's Wailing Wall (below): aggressive, unrelenting and forceful

of three to one.

Despite the ambitions of some of the leading members of the Likud—a bloc comprising Begin's Herut party, the Liberal Party, A-Tan and one independent member—it is by no means certain that it will win the next election. Although Likud leads the Opposition Labor Party at the polls, it holds only 45 seats in the 120-seat Knesset, compared to 50 for Labor. Begin's Likud has staged in power six years by skilfully managing a ragged coalition with four small ultraright-wing and religious parties. While many were more at home with the right-leaning Likud than with Labor, some, like the Liberals, were loyal only to Begin.

If Shamir manages to hold the coalition together, he will preside over a country deeply marked by his predecessor's politics and personality. A man of extreme passions, Begin has retained an unflinching commitment to his vision of Israel's tough, heavily fortified state that would provide safe refuge for the Jews forever. And as one who he would like to be remembered by history, Begin replied, "As the man who set the burden of the land of Israel for all time to come." Like many of his contemporaries, Begin is obsessed with security, an obsession rooted in memories of the Holocaust. A Pole born in Brest Litovsk (now part of the Soviet Union) in 1913, Begin advocated Zionism at the outbreak of the Second World War. The British arrested him and sent him to a Siberian labor camp. When they released him a year later, he discovered that Nazi invaders had massacred most of his family. According to Sam Lenczowski, former U.S. president Jimmy Carter's Middle

East negotiator in 1979-1980, "The first thing to understand about Begin is how heavily the Holocaust hangs over him—a fact he never forgets and from which he cannot escape."

As a young man Begin learned the power of arms as a guerrilla in British-occupied Palestine. When began headed the King David Hotel in Jerusalem in 1936, killing 91 people, the British put a \$50,000 reward on Begin's head. His advocacy of violence had Israeli's first



prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, to denounce him as a "fascist." Still, Begin never forgot the lesson his mentor, Vladimir Jabotinsky, had taught him in the underground Irgun movement. To survive, he reasoned, Begin, Israel would have to erect an "iron wall" between itself and the hostile Arabs.

As a politician who spent 29 years in opposition and lost eight elections, Begin never wavered from that goal in

1976 he moved his party back into opposition after three months in Golda Meir's coalition government rather than endorse an Israeli withdrawal from territory in the Sinai and Golan Heights occupied in the 1967 war. At the time, he reluctantly declared, "I would rather chop off my own hand." In recent years his obstinate endorsement of a controversial Jewish settlement program as the West Bank put Begin at odds with Israel's most powerful ally, the United States. Still, Begin never feared international scrutiny. He outplayed world opinion by ordering an Iraqi nuclear power station bombed in 1981. Begin claimed the plant was a threat to Israel's security. His critics say the bombing was a daring election play designed to bolster the Likud's shaky fortunes in the 1981 elections.

Through most his six years in power Begin found solid support among right wingers and the Sephardic community. Most observers say that the alliance with the Sephardim was based partly on a shared contempt of the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians. As Jimmy Carter wrote in his memoirs, "[Begin] has a tendency to trust the Palestinians with scorn, to look down on them as slovenly subhumans and to rationalize his abusive attitudes toward them by categorizing all Palestinians as terrorists."

Carter also characterized Begin as far less accommodating than Anwar Sadat in the negotiations leading to the Camp David accord, the first between Israel and an Arab neighbor. While Sadat and Begin both won the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts, at the negotiating table Begin refused aggression, unrelenting and forceful. A true

believer, Begin has inherited many Washington officials over the years. Typically, former secretary of state Henry Kissinger once said, "He's a most remarkable man, very logical, extremely stubborn, not a joy to negotiate with."

Shame, in contrast, is well regarded in Washington. Relations between the two countries have been cordial in recent years, partly because of Begin's implacable insistence on accelerating Jewish settlement of the West Bank. Although Shamir hopes to do the same hard-line position, his personal style is less welcome to the Americans. As The New York Times commented upon Shamir's appointment as foreign minister, "He is apt to be rather taciturn, a refreshing attribute in a country where foreign policy pronouncements have sometimes shot off in all directions, like popcorn."

One of Washington's main concerns about Levy was his inability to speak English fluently, when Shamir became foreign minister in 1981 he spoke only halting English and had spent only three days in the United States. Since then, however, he has visited the United States several times and earned Washington's respect.

Arns' mission Washington's favored Israeli leader. He entered as Israel's ambassador in Washington until Begin summoned him to replace Shamir earlier this year. Although Arns shares many of the same right-wing views as Begin, his stance in the United States may have tempered his views. He also was friends in Washington when he recently urged Begin to impose a temporary freeze on settlement of the West Bank as an inducement to bring Jordan's King Hussein into the Middle East peace process. While the show of moderation may have been tactical rather than heartfelt, Washington, used to dealing with more strident Israeli political, appreciated it.

Arns also developed an unusual rapport with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Shultz, on this year Shultz once invited Arns to a concert at Washington's Kennedy Center, then to a private dinner. The gesture was highly unusual since it involved the ambassador of a country that the United States was officially rebuffing because of Begin's rejection of Ronald Reagan's peace plan of last September. Arns also scored points with the United States by making it known that he was appalled by Begin's outright and hostile rejection of that plan. In the end, the belated Begin's wisp of peace may be the last. The fourteenth invasion of Lebanon last June alienated large segments of Jewish opinion in Israel and abroad because of a widely shared perception that the invasion was an act of aggression.

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Israel's agony over Lebanon persists as a continuing economic crisis. On the surface the standard of living for the 88 million Israelis is the equal of many Western European nations. But many citizens live beyond their means, succumbing to easy credit and banks that encourage wage earners to carry credit cards of up to \$500. As a result, inflation is expected to hit 160 per cent this year. In July alone, prices rose by 5.3 per cent. Because the government indexes almost all wages and benefits, ordinary Israelis have some protection. But there is growing concern about the fragile economic milieu.

In a belated attempt at restraint, the cabinet recently proposed a \$500-million spending cut last month, mostly in defense and welfare. That prompted the three-member TAMI party to threaten to belt the Likud coalition unless the government taxed the rich more heavily. The crisis also led to bitter fighting within the Begin cabinet and damaged his government's credibility at home and abroad.

For the exhausted and depleted prime minister, the economy was one challenge too many. "I cannot go on any longer," Begin told his ministers last week as they begged him to stay. Yet, while the timing of his departure was surprising, party insiders had predicted the event for months. He has fought depression ever since his wife of 43 years, Aliza, died last November. Refused to be defeated, Begin was Begin's closest confidant. He told his divorcee wife in 1977, he pulled her in front of television cameras and quoted the Book of Jeremiah: "I remember this, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine embraces when thou wert at my side in the wilderness. I stand thy divorcee now." Since his wife's death, Begin has become close to his children—son Benjamin Zeev, a 41-year-old government geologist, and daughters Leah, 35, and Hadas, 36. His son, who shares the Times' reputation for playing an important role in persuading his father to retire just two weeks after his 76th birthday.

For Begin, at least, the long struggle is over. He is expected to retire to the modest Tel Aviv apartment he shared with Aliza for 30 years and to write a political memoir of his years, the first century (in part) under Chaim Weizmann. Meanwhile, as Jews across the world this week celebrate Rosh Hashanah—the Jewish new year and a traditional time of reflection—the forces of past and present wrestle for the future of the Jewish state.

—STUART RELEY in Toronto, with Eric Silver in Jerusalem, Michael Posner in Washington and Roberto Altamir in Tel Aviv.



Lebanese government troops (left), Shi'ite militiamen, clinging echoes of civil war

## Beirut's nightmare

The fighting in the streets of Beirut was the fiercest in the battle-weary city since the disastrous civil war of eight years ago. The savage struggle last week between Muslim warlords on one side and Christian Phalangists and Lebanese government troops on the other turned Lebanon's capital once more into a grimy urban battleground. Muslim militiamen, showing unusual abandon, fought from rooftops and street corners, many of them with their faces concealed under mask-like headgear. For three days they controlled large sections of the city's Muslim-dominated western districts. But, in a critical test of its authority, the Lebanese army moved 6,000 of its troops from Beirut, Beirut into the Muslim stronghold, regained control of most of the city and imposed a 24-hour curfew.

For the army it was an important tactical and psychological victory, and soldiers throughout the city were cheerful at their chequered. But doubts remain about its ability to extend its grasp throughout the war-torn nation, especially into the nearby Chief Maronite where Israeli troops are poised to withdraw. Commented one US state department official on the victory: "It is one thing to fight in the streets of Beirut, but it's a different matter in the mountains where [opposing] forces are dug in with heavy weapons."

The fate of Lebanon is even more crucial than the army's future. The ten-

sion of the civil war continues unabated, and the central question remains unresolved: who runs the country? Currently, if only nominally, the Christian majority, through the government of President Amal Gemayel, is in charge. But the Muslim majority—50 per cent of the population—has demanded equal representation and a revivification of the 1942 constitution which created administration of positions in the government along religious lines. Because of the intensive warfare, Gemayel's government exercises control only over Beirut and its environs.

At last week's fighting made clear, Gemayel does not have even a firm grip on the city. Northern Lebanon remains under the control of Syrian and Palestinian Lebanese Copanization forces, while the Israeli dominates the south. In the wake of the fighting, Gemayel issued a call for national reconciliation, which most of his Muslim opponents dismissed. Without such agreement, the army—40 per cent Muslim and 60 per cent Christian—will face a formidable battle when it tries to move into the Israeli positions in the Chief this week. And the prospects of reconciliation are no better now than they have been since 1975.

The fighting last week began with a single incident: On Aug 28, Shi'ite Muslim youths in the poor slumry town of Beirut's southern outskirts were putting up posters of long-missing national

religious figure Imran Musa al-Rad. Gemayel is a passing, one spread killing one youth and injuring a second. The Shi'ite militia, known as Amal (Arabic for hope), took to the streets in pursuit of Christian Phalangists, who they claimed had done the shooting. Then, Gemayel ordered the army into the streets to restore order. But Amal members, who have complained bitterly for months that the army is pro-Phalangist, turned on the government troops.

Soon other Muslim militias became involved as the army's assault on the overcrowded and entrenched Amal, Sunnis, Druze and Shi'ite militiamen, who have been known to turn their guns on each other in the past, unearthed weapons buried in basements and backyards to join Amal in street combat. In driving streets of the 1975-1976 civil war, snipers took over the ravaged hotel district by the Mediterranean coast and shot at army personnel from their snipers' eyes. One foreign military adviser described the days of fighting that followed as "the biggest battle the Lebanese army has ever fought."

While government troops advanced on the various factions, Gemayel's cabinet met in emergency session. Later, he called for a new national dialogue to "chart Lebanon's future within a framework of territorial integrity and total sovereignty." In his appeal, he invited 13 leaders from both the Christian right and the Muslim left, including Druze leader Walid Jumblatt, to negotiate a settlement. It is doubtful, however, that a national dialogue is itself will be sufficient to satisfy Muslim demands. Even moderate Muslims now suggest that major changes need to be made to the "National Covenant" of



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## CIVIL AVIATION

Charting the Course for the Next Generation  
The Westin Bonaventure, Montreal  
September 19, 1983

**SPEAKERS INCLUDE:** Frederick W. Bradley, Jr., Senior Vice-President, Citibank N.A., New York; **Secor D. Browne**, President, Secor D. Browne Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C.; **N. Byron Guedes**, President, CAE Electronics Ltd., St. Laurent, Que.; **Ben A. Colussy**, President & Chief Executive Officer, CP Air, Vancouver; **Edmund S. Greenleaf**, Vice-President, Miami Lynch, New York; **Knut Hemmerskjöld**, Director General, International Air Transport Association, Geneva; **J. Lynn Helms**, Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D.C.; **Clifford A. Moore**, General Manager, Los Angeles Dept. of Airports; **Eyle L. Smith**, President & Chief Executive Officer, Pratt & Whitney Canada Inc., Longueuil, Que.; and **Claude L. Taylor**, President and Chief Executive Officer, Air Canada, Montreal — the keynote speaker.

**TOPICS:** Aircraft Technology; Airports; Air Traffic Control & Navigation; The Economics of the Air Transport Market and Developing National Aviation Requirements.

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1983, which laid out the division of power and granted disproportionate representation to the Christians.

All symbols of Genegal's authority have come under fire, including the international peacekeeping forces massed in Beirut to bolster his government. Five French soldiers and a paratrooper policeman in downtown West Beirut and two U.S. Marines positioned near the international airport were killed in separate shelling attacks. As an indication of the confusion in Beirut, one member of the besieged Italian forces admitted after a 40-minute barrage that he had no idea who was firing.

While there was strong criticism in the United States and in Europe that the peacekeeping forces were both vulnerable and unwelcome in the markets, officials said they had no intention of pulling out. In fact, France announced that it would send the aircraft carrier *Foch*, equipped with Super Standard strike jets, to stand off the Lebanese coast. That, and an order by President Ronald Reagan to deploy a U.S. naval amphibious force, including an additional 2,000 Marines, to the Mediterranean, was widely interpreted as a renewed commitment to the international peacekeeping presence.

Meanwhile, the increasing threat of all-out war as the Chief Magistrate produced only stopgap solutions. A personal message from Reagan to outgoing Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to delay Israeli troop pullbacks averted a duplication in the Coast of the fighting along in Beirut. Originally, the Israelis planned to begin their withdrawal last Tuesday. But with 40 per cent of the army tied down in Beirut, the Lebanese were unable to take up the Israeli role of policing the warring Christian and Muslim sects in the mountains. Still, the Israelis expected that they intended to pull back in the Awdi River by the beginning of Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish new year, this week.

At the end of the week, Beirut was calm but extremely tense as the army moved to consolidate its positions. The suburbs walked away in fear of them. There were reports of scattered fighting throughout Lebanon, including a siege by Muslim guerrillas on government army barracks in Tripoli. As well, Lebanese police reported a massacre of at least 36 Christian civilians by Muslims inside Syrian-controlled territory. But the angry battles in Beirut's twisting, shop-lined streets were quieted, and Genegal had won a brief respite during which he could forge an agreement between Christian and Muslim sects. However, it will take more than a few days to bring together religious sects that have been at war for decades.

—ROBIN WRIGHT in Beirut

EL SALVADOR

# A tentative search for peace

The long-awaited direct negotiations involving Salvadoran and U.S. officials and leftist rebel representatives ended in stalemate last week. With splits developing in rebel ranks, the U.S.-backed Salvadoran army appeared to gain the upper hand on the battlefield, where, for now, the only advances appeared lively. At the table in Costa Rica, U.S. special envoy Richard Stone met twice with rebel leaders in an attempt to bring the leftists into the Salvadoran political process. Later, he said only that the meetings amounted to "breaking the ice." Likewise, government spokesmen were tight-lipped about any encounter in Bogotá, Colombia, between Salvadoran's peace commission and leftist representatives. The rebels appeared even less enthusiastic. A spokesman for the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) doubted that the United States even wanted a negotiated settlement of El Salvador's 45-month civil war. "Richard Stone's talks with the (rebel) diplomatic commission are aimed at a military solution," he said. "We don't believe the United States is interested in a political solution."

U.S. criticism underlined the Reagan administration's policy of March in negotiations—a stance that was reinforced when rebel leaders again refused to participate in a next year's planned elections without first receiving positions in government. Stone said that the guerrillas wanted to continue the civil war. "This could be lamentable," Stone said after last week's meeting, "as well as unacceptable for the government and people of El Salvador." And while the meetings ended with standard diplomatic pledges "to keep communications open," fierce fighting last week between Salvadoran government troops and guerrillas near the capital of San Salvador seemed to be a more accurate portrait.

In Bogotá the meeting between the

rebels and the Salvadoran peace commission revealed the depths of the chasm. The groups could not even agree on an agenda. The peace commission demanded that negotiations be limited to the rebel participants in the 1981 elections. The rebels, on the other hand, insisted that talks center on the formation of a provisional government, embracing the left, which would supervise the elections.

fighters struck another blow in their campaign of economic disruption by disrupting power transmissions lines near San Salvador. That deprived an estimated 800,000 people of electricity in four provinces.

Still, there are indications that the Salvadoran army, long criticized for its inactivity, may have gained the upper hand in the Salvadoran countryside. With new U.S. equipment and

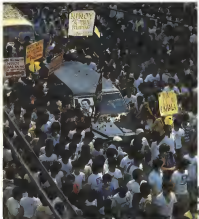


Stone (third from left) meeting with Salvadoran rebel leaders in Costa Rica. "Breaking the ice."

While both sides broke off the Bogotá discussions with pledges to reconvene, the Salvadoran peace commission labors under a handicap imposed by Salvadoran conservatives. They have pressured the government of President Alfredo Figueroa to concentrate an ultimatum on the guerrillas on the battlefield. In fact, in last week's discussions ended, U.S.-trained Salvadoran troops began heavy bombardment of a rebel stronghold on the Chirochotepe volcano, 56 km east of San Salvador. Elsewhere, government forces battled to dislodge guerrillas from an important stronghold at the strategic slopes of the Guazapa volcano overlooking San Salvador. But the guerrillas reveal a potent military force. Earlier in the week leftist

training, the army has earned unusually warm praise from officials in San Salvador. Under U.S. direction, the army has adopted a "National Campaign Plan" that emphasizes pacification of the rural populace. The armed forces may be aided by a widening political rift among leaders of the FMLN, a coalition of Marxist-oriented groups which is increasingly polarized between promoting negotiations with the Magaña government and stopping up military activities. Despite last week's historic encounter in Costa Rica and Colombia, it seems likely that the only real progress to be made in the coming weeks will be on the battlefields of El Salvador.

—PAUL ELLMAN in San Salvador.



Filipinos in Aquino's funeral cortege last week translating sadness into action

#### THE PHILIPPINES

## The sorrow and the anger

It was the largest public outpouring of grief—and anger—in Philippine history. Workers and students, bank clerks and law girls, were out in human torrents in St. James and the streets of Manila to join an 11-hour procession for the burial of Benigno Aquino, the 30-year-old opposition leader slain 10 days earlier by a political assassin's bullet. Workers in bars generated a tsunami of shredded yellow paper, covering the fallen hero's coffin. Far followers of Aquino, who had spent seven years in prison and three years in exile, yellow ribbons the homecoming song. The yellow ribbons round the old cut tree.

In his presidential palace, Philippine strongman Ferdinand Marcos, whose 18-year-old regime was widely suspected of involvement in Aquino's killing, watched his virtual state of siege. For now at least, the Filipinos people controlled the streets of his capital. Before the procession began, Jaime Cardinal Sin, the outspoken archbishop of

Manila, issued one of his strongest denunciations of the Marcos regime. He said that Aquino's death "permeated Filipino conscience in the face of aggression." Later that night, students threw rocks and Molotov cocktails at police, who responded with baton charges and tear gas. One demonstrator died in an oncoming indication of the potential for greater trouble.

The immediate and long-term political effects of Aquino's martyrdom were not immediately obvious. The 18-party United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), to which Aquino had returned home from three years of exile to unite, blamed his murder at Manila's international airport on "one-man rule." UNIDO said that unless Marcos resigned and gave way to a government of "national reconciliation," it would boycott parliamentary elections in May.

But the ultimate outcome will depend on how deeply the average Filipino was

hurt by the assassination. Another uncertainty is whether the leadership opposition has the fervor and know-how to bring real pressure on the Marcos administration. Much depends, as well, on the state of Marcos' health. A television appearance in which the 65-year-old president looked far better than he had in recent weeks failed to dispel the widespread belief that Marcos is dying.

Doubts also permeated about the official account of Aquino's death. Marcos, seemingly determined to cleanse his regime and his name of a homicidal stain, appointed current and former Supreme Court justices to conduct an inquiry. But his efforts got off to a bad start when Sin and a respected jurist refused to take part.

Police identified Aquino's killer, who was shot down immediately after the assassination, as Ricardo Galman, 34, a hired gunman wanted on boldup charges and a suspect in several other murders. Authorities could not explain how a gangster armed with a .387 magnum revolver could have gained access to the sacred area on the airport tarmac at precisely the right time and place to shoot Aquino. Analysts also wondered how Galman was able to gain his freedom after having been held on a special 1963 presidential commitment order, for which there is supposedly no bail.

Speculation also focused on the possibility that someone other than Galman shot Aquino, and that Galman had been coerced and left at the scene to conceal any evidence of possible military involvement. But in the end, who pulled the trigger was probably less important than who ordered it done. For the beginning, most Filipinos placed Marcos low on the list of suspects. As one pre-government columnist, Teodoro Valencia, pointed out, using Aquino's nickname, "Stinky's death was a disaster for the president." The country's powerful, steel-willed first lady, Imelda Marcos, stood to gain more in any succession struggle without Aquino. But she also stood to destroy whatever popular support she had.

Another theory that gained some credence among U.S. intelligence analysts was the possibility that a shadowy cabal of military officers and certain business interests with long-range political ambitions was responsible for the killing. That was a particularly concerning scenario since it raised the possibility that Aquino's death was only the first stage, and only the first assassination, in a secret bid for power. Whatever the facts, in the weeks ahead the death of Benigno Aquino is destined to become firmly established in Philippine history.

—RICHARD M. LEE  
in Manila

#### PAKISTAN

## New designs on democracy

The unrest had been building in Pakistan for weeks. Thousands of demonstrators gathered again last week in the southern province of Sindh to protest against six years of military rule under President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq. Already, at least 46 people have died and at least 150 have been injured as a result of widespread demonstrations aimed at bringing down the military government. And despite a promise last month that democracy will return by 1985, there are few signs that the pattern of arrest will change.

Since he took power in 1977, Zia has continually reneged on pledges to hold elections. When the government avoided the president's latest proposal for reforms last week, it faced derision yet again. "People have no confidence in Zia," said Khwaja Khurshid, general secretary of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), a coalition of eight opposition parties which have been outlawed by Zia. "He has made too many false promises in the past."

The government's latest scheme differed from earlier promises, however, in its detailed explanation of Zia's vision of a stable democracy and Islamic government. Under Zia's plan, the president would gain the right to choose his prime minister and the right to dissolve the national assembly at will. As well, any president would be a male Muslim, with no record of agitation against Islam. He would be elected by federal and provincial Muslim assemblies. Zia also has insisted that Islamic principles be enshrined in the constitution. That would include the rights of Muslim criminal law, would prohibit women by adherents and accompanying heads of houses. In addition, the plan calls for limited representation in the federal assembly for non-Muslim minorities—two per cent of the population. Women would also be allowed to run for the assembly, provided that they are at least 50 years of age and have the written approval of their husbands.

Previously, the opposition was immediately condemned the proposals as unconstitutional. By expelling that all members of the presidential electoral college be Muslims of good character, said one spokesman, Zia was leading the nation's secular politicians. That would freeze members of moderate and left-wing parties out of the political process and brand them as enemies.

The MRD showed no sign that it was willing to call off the raging demonstrators. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, 58-year-old son of one of the MRD's

juried leaders, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, last week pledged that the campaign would continue at least until local elections are held in Sindh at the end of September. So far, however, the protests have been mostly confined to the province of Sindh. Virtually no outbreaks of violence have been reported in Pakistan's three other provinces, although the former governor of Baluchistan

province was arrested after calling for an end to martial law. MRD leaders are particularly disappointed about the indifference shown by Pakistanis in Punjab province, where two-thirds of Pakistan's 84 million people reside. At the same time, Zia last week fueled opposition doubts about his sincerity when he informed MRD leaders that he would not meet with them collectively. Despite, or even because of, Zia's latest proposals, the future of democracy in Pakistan remains equally dubious.

—SARNA McRAY in Toronto,  
with correspondents' reports.



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Canada



# The roots of an unlikely empire

By Ian Austin

It is a success story that would fascinate Horatio Alger. In 1970 when Dan Green and Michael Budman, a pair of Toronto boppers, decided to go into the shoe business, most of their competitors smiled. The reason: their product—a negative-heel shoe—and their approach to business were so unconventional as their clients' appearance. But 10 years after the two men opened their first Roots shoe store in Toronto, the operation had expanded into a \$60-million company, Natural Footwear Ltd., with 36 shoe and clothing store outlets in seven countries. Now, with a new corporate headquarters and a multi-department store which opened in Toronto last month, Green and Budman hope for even greater expansion of the unorthodox retailing and manufacturing empire.

The long hair is gone, but the entrepreneurs retain their idiosyncratic ideas about running a business. Neither has a personal secretary, and there are only 25 managers and not a single auto-computer for the retailing chain and 150-employee manufacturing plant, also in Toronto. Despite the less operating style, Budman and Green maintain an all-pervasive control over the company's affairs. Some of their decisions are based on personal whims as much as on business considerations. But behind the unorthodox (idiosyncratic) lies a more traditional explanation for their success. As Marshall Rydman, Roots' North American sales director, puts it, "Their approach to business is much more aggressive than the typical Canadian entrepreneur's."

Green, 34, and Budman, 37, grew up in the same middle-class Detroit suburb. As first-born children at Camp Tawakoni in Ontario's Algonquin Park and moved permanently to Toronto in

the early 1970s, during the days of the Vietnam draft. Green says they soon tired of "a marginal existence." They considered a number of business possibilities, including a flower shop, before settling on the idea of marketing negative-heel shoes—footwear that offered improved pressure of comfort and better posture for wearers.

In their first move in 1972 they failed to secure the Canadian rights to Anne Kalsky's then-popular Earth Shoe brand

from their normal run of platform-soled, anastasia boots.

Like many retail bops, the original Roots shoes sold rapidly at \$35 a pair. Within days of its opening in 1973 there were lines outside the first store on Toronto's Yonge Street. One week after the opening, sales approached 30 pairs a day, but the Kowalewskis could only produce 20 pairs. Within a few months Budman and Green bought the Kowalewskis' family business and moved to a larger plant. By the end of 1973, sales topped \$1 million, and the factory moved and expanded again. Says Green: "We got really wrapped up in the whirledown, we didn't know what to do."

During the next two years the clock continued to flow as production and Natural Footwear Ltd. expanded in 45 stores in North America and Europe. By the end of 1976, at the same time, Earth Shoes developed a similar following in the United States. But as with most fads it began to fade in the mid-1970s. By 1977 Earth Shoes was in receivership, while at Roots Budman and Green began to cut back the number of stores.

In the end, it was Budman and Green's insistence on being active in all aspects of Natural Footwear that saved the company from going the way of Earth Shoes. Says Budman: "We're both generalists. We can't believe in having layers of middle management." The two owners turned their attention to designing an expanded line of shoes and clothes, and the quick change in strategy paid off. The new goods, many of which were updated versions of classic styles, filled the shops with new life as tastes turned away from negative heels.

(Roots continues to make its original shoe. While sales are still \$100 pairs a week in Europe, the demand in North America is restricted to longtime customers.)

Another key element in Roots' suc-

cess was the company's tradition of offering a relatively new product line in small stores averaging only about 700 square feet. The 800-square-foot outlet is the Toronto Eaton Centre, for example, grosses about \$2,000 a square foot in sales—compared to an average \$325 a square foot for similar shops in the high-overhead downtown mall. Budman and Green hope for comparable success at the new multi-department store. It now offers new merchandise, including luggage, cosmetics, books and new-furniture brand clothing, and plans to offer classic furniture reproductions.

The department store is not the only new undertaking. Two years ago they became publishers of *Pasaden*, an English-language lifestyle magazine with its major circulation in Paris. They insist that the venture is a sound business proposition. "It's not somebody's toy," declared Budman. The two entrepreneurs also have entered the shoe business, a decision that reflects their nostalgia for their camp days. Along with another partner, *Heaven* Howard Penner, they formed Beaver Chase Corp., which sells cedar-slipper clogs from a Toronto outlet. The men who supervises the clogs design and production is Oscar Stricker, a craftsman who helped found the Tawakoni shoe camp which Budman and Green attended together.

Budman and Green seem to have a penchant for mixing nostalgia with decisions. Their new department store, for instance, is situated off Toronto's highway line, where there is little parking. But the location has personal significance: the building contains the apartment in which the two men developed their shoe-retailing scheme.

Inevitably, the Green-Budman empire does have some problems. Almost half of its production is exported, much of it to Europe. Despite the weakness of European currencies compared to the Canadian dollar, Budman and Green have not increased their prices in Europe. That has kept their products competitive, but it has lowered profit margins. Green also believes that the firm's greatly expanded product line probably will require strict inventory controls in the near future.

There is also the possibility that Green and Budman might offer shares in Natural Footwear to the public. But according to Green there will be no decision on any change in ownership for at least five years. Until then, Budman and Green will continue their free-wheeling style and their defiance of conventional business logic. But in one respect they are businessmen: to the core. As Penner puts it, "You have to see the grain in their eyes. One day after hours when the week's sales figures come in." ☐



Budman (left) and Green: a free-wheeling style that defies tradition



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## A comeback for mutual funds

For decades, mutual funds that permit investors to pool their capital have been one of the most successful investment vehicles available to the public. Since the first Canadian fund was formed in 1955, they have been in and out of favor as home-owners have risen and fallen. The reason: A 40-year track record marked by both phenomenal success and spectacular failure. This is a season of unprecedented success for the funds. Based by

the performance of the stock markets in the past year, sales of the funds in Canada and the United States are breaking all records.

Sales of the funds in Canada this year have topped the \$904-million record they set in 1982. In the first half of 1983, sales soared to \$917 million and, by the end of September, that figure is expected to hit \$1 billion. Similarly, in the United States sales hit \$22.4 billion (\$8.9 in the first half of 1983, four

times the previous record. But mutual funds remain plagued by a blizzards past, and some seasoned investors still regard them with skepticism.

The theory of mutual funds is attractive and easy to understand. Essentially, they offer strength in numbers to small investors who wish to invest in the stock or bond markets but lack the sophistication or time to manage their own portfolios. The investor pools his money with hundreds of others by purchasing shares, or units, in a fund. A team of money managers then invests the money in a portfolio of stocks. As a result, funds offer a diversification of risk and the constant attention of professionals who run them.

In the past 10 years a growing number of highly specialized funds has attracted more experienced investors. There are fixed income funds that concentrate on the bond market as well as other funds that invest exclusively in foreign markets, gold stocks and gold bullion, or high-tech shares. What is more, the healthy returns offered by many funds have been a strong lure. For example, a recent survey by *The Financial Post* revealed that seven star performers among Canada's mutual funds boosted their total returns (capital gains plus estimated dividends) by at least 50 per cent in one year.

Despite such stellar results, however, the record of mutual funds remains a cause for caution. During the 1950s and 1960s there was also a healthy growth in mutual fund sales. But when the stock markets fell in the early 1970s, the downturn wiped millions of dollars from portfolio values of funds and led to widespread disenchantment with mutual funds by investors. Says Ned McKinn, a Toronto-based investment consultant, "It is a black spot that still affects the industry."

Still, that collapse was a chastening experience. Today, investment experts are advising their clients to take a more cautious approach. For one thing, says Keith Douglas, president of The Investment Funds Institute of Canada—as associations with more than 80 funds—investors should choose funds carefully, looking at their 10-year rate of return for consistency. For another, he says, they should be prepared to shift between different types of funds depending on the investment climate.

Despite their past pitfalls, mutual funds are looking up. A renewed respectability, one that Douglas hopes will boost their growth still further in the months ahead. "Their long-term potential is absolutely limitless," he says. Whether that forecast comes true depends, once again, on the whims of as often unpredictable arbiter: the stock markets.

—JAMES FLEMING in Toronto

## The surprising takeover bid

The world's stock markets were bewildered when, on Aug. 15, the Toronto-based report of a \$4-billion-plus takeover bid for Australia's Broken Hill Proprietary Co. The firm is the largest in the country, with a status that is comparable to Canadian Pacific in Canada. Founded in 1880, Broken Hill employs more than 10,000 people in mining, iron and steel production and oil exploration. The upstart bidder, Wignanes Ltd., was the Western Australia franchise holder for Caterpillar tractors, which last year had sales of \$105 million, compared to Broken Hill's \$3.5 billion. But only three days before the takeover announcement, Wignanes was acquired by the Bell Group Ltd., headed by Perth-based Robert Holmes & Court, who, at 46, has already earned an international reputation as a wizard of the takeover game. Yet two weeks after Bell Group's move, industry analysts still harbor doubts about whether Holmes & Court's actions constitute a serious bid or just a bluff to make him a profit.

A lawyer turned businessman, Holmes & Court has a record of walking away from unsuccessful takeover attempts with a handsome profit. For example, he lost his attempt to take over Ameri—operator of a major Australian domestic airline—to media baron Rupert Murdoch, but Holmes & Court still emerged with an \$11-million profit two years later by selling his shares after they rose in value. Three years later, in 1981, he failed in a bid to capture the Adelaide financial group, Elder's Agate, he made \$18 million. But not all of Holmes & Court's bids pass without fulfillment. The Bell Group's spectacular leap came last year when Holmes & Court acquired the ailing London-based entertainment empire of Lord Lew Grade, Associated Communications Corp. Since the takeover, Holmes & Court has revolutionized the company.

Holmes & Court is a shy man with nose of fellow Australian and rival Murdoch's cavalier manner. He comes from an antiseptic British family, which produced a line of Tony Mrs. Between the wars his family moved to Africa, where Holmes & Court was born and educated. He eventually went to New Zealand, where he practiced law. By the late 1960s he was back in Australia, where, from his base in Perth, Holmes & Court made his first foray into the commercial world. For \$60,000 he bought a 50-per-cent stake in a virtually insolvent firm—Western Australian Worsted and Woollen Mills. Of his penchant for late-deck companies, he now says, "I enjoy the management

challenges more than the takeover business."

A succession of small takeovers led to his acquisition of the Bell Group in 1974. Since then he has branched out into television and launched a weekly paper in Perth which he intends to turn into a daily. Last month he also made a bid for Fleet Holdings Ltd., which controls Lord Matthews' *Daily Express*.

While he may not wind up in control of Broken Hill, some observers argue

that Holmes & Court has tipped into a good buy. The firm's share price has been hurt by the long-running slump in the steel business, but there is some hope for improvement. Just before the takeover bid, the Australian government approved a steel industry rescue package that will benefit the company. As well, the firm is expected to get a boost from rising world commodity prices. Since Broken Hill also lacks a controlling group of shareholders, Holmes & Court's bid for control is surprising, but it may not be totally farfetched. —PHILIP GORDMAN in Sydney

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## Tapping a new water market

The more polluted Lake Ontario becomes, the more Wayne Smart's business improves. Twenty years ago, when the 37-year-old Mississauga, Ont., entrepreneur and his father started selling spring water to homes, offices and stores in the Toronto area, they possessed only a few trucks and an idea. Now, Smart's Crystal Springs Water Supply Co. is doing about \$4 million worth of annual business, and has doubled its staff to 40 in the past two years. Sales so far this year have increased by a healthy 30 per cent.



Smart's sales have been boosted by reports of deadly toxins in Lake Ontario water.

after recording a 10-per-cent escalation in 1982. On top of that, Smart is also negotiating with two large supermarket chains for the rights to provide them with "No Name" spring water. Products Smart. "Pretty soon water will be non-toxicly stored in supermarket shelves along with milk and bread."

Smart is typical of entrepreneurs involved in what may be Canada's newest growth industry. As public concern increases about various pollutants in more traditional water suppliers, and consumers begin doubting the purity of tap water, the sales of bottled carbonated mineral waters which began in the mid-1970s has been joined by a rush to spring water.

So far, the demand is growing fastest in Quebec and Ontario, and most of the producers are based. But there are signs that spring water is catching on

with entrepreneurs in Western Canada and the Maritimes as well. The most lucrative new market for bottled spring water is Ontario, because Lake Ontario, one of the largest sources of drinking water in the country, is badly polluted. Recently, there have been repeated reports of deadly toxins lurking in the lake from chemical dumps in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls, N.Y., area. Then, last March, Pollution Probe, a Toronto-based environmental group, reported that 37 contaminants had been found in Toronto tap water. An extremely hot

industrial chemicals.

Consumers seem to agree. In southern Ontario the market is growing so fast that Montreal-based firms like Laurette Water Ltd. and Sources Montclair Labrador, which produces Labrador Spring Water, have moved into the Toronto market. "The situation in Toronto is the same as it was in Montreal eight years ago," said Gilles Gauthier of Labrador Spring Water, whose parent company, Sources Montclair Labrador, is owned by the Swiss-based Nestlé conglomerate.

The major obstacle that the expanding firm faces is the cost of transporting water, which is heavy and requires expensive packaging. Indeed, freight costs have been a major factor in discouraging

Adams Beverages Ltd., a division of Canada Dry, from shipping its White Mountain brand outside Ontario. Transportation to Winnipeg, for example, adds \$1.50 to the price of an \$8 case. While the West and the Maritimes have not traditionally been big consumers of spring water, Adams' president, Edward (Rock) Walker, 57, is confident that in time they will follow Ontario's lead. Recently, he notes, small producers have set up in Winnipeg and Trois, N.S.

The high cost of bottling money and the difficulty in cracking a competitive market have discouraged many small producers. But Emil Wozniak of Getimex, Que., for one, was not daunted.

Wozniak, a 39-year-old former film producer, discovered pure spring water near his Getimex III home state years ago. He had the water tested for quality and quantity, rounded up some investors and in 1978 started selling Spring Water Inc. in his backyard. After two years he has begun operations a 198,000-a-year business, mostly in the Ottawa-Hull area, and has already moved into Toronto. "This is a success story in the mind of a musician," says Mayan "Viv" Proulx, General and General Manager. "Donald Nightingale [the business has tremendous growth possibilities]." Wayne Smart agrees. In the early days, he recalled, "we figured we would need 100 customers a week to survive. Now, if we have not served 100 customers before a Monday morning, something is wrong."

—STUART KELLY in Toronto

## BUSINESS WATCH

# A mart for dollars and sense

By Peter G. Newman

Merchant banking has always been a vaguely defined but intensely fascinating activity practiced across the sea or below the surface, with such glamorous names as the Rothschilds and Morges Stanley coming to mind. Now, a new Canadian money outfit called Trifon Financial Corp. is about to give us a world-scale merchant banking facility of its own.

Put together in the last quarter of 1981 by the brain trust that runs the British empire, Trifon already has assets (invested or under administration) of \$50 billion. In the first 10 months of the company's existence, it has become the country's sixth-largest financial institution, ranking just after the Big Five chartered banks. Because Trifon is too new to have accumulated any exposure to all these dubious international entities plaguing the banking community, it has a clean balance sheet. Trifon has no long-term debt but has arranged for credit lines of \$40 million from the Toronto Dominion Bank and \$60 million from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Another \$405 million has been raised through a public equity offering.

With this kind of bulging treasury, Trifon has become a major player in Canadian finance circles, even though only the most sophisticated among the big-money investors have realized just how revolutionary its potential really is. Trifon plans to offer, for the first time, a full range of corporate and, eventually, personal financial services to a customer range that is widely projected to include every one of Canada's ten million family units.

Trifon's bank group has been carefully orchestrated. Last December Brocks transferred its 40-per-cent holding in London Life to Trifon company, Trifon then topped its ownership in the insurance firm to 85 per cent through purchase of the Jeffrey family shares and a public offering. Last month Brocks' dominant share in Royal Trust was folded into Trifon as well. Apart from the Brocks control block of 40 per cent and public participation of about a third, the other Trifon partners are the Kennerley brothers (11 per cent), the Toronto Dominion Bank (eight per cent), the Jeffrey family (3.6 per cent) and the Inco Financial Fund (four per cent).

What makes Trifon so interesting is that it has quietly attracted some of the

most impressive names on the Canadian business scene. Its chairman, responsible for most of Trifon's strategic initiatives, is Allen Lambert, who spent 37 years as chairman of the 70 Bank. On the day he retired from that post, he was approached by Trevor Kyrle, now Brocks' chief executive officer, with the Trifon idea. "We talk about sense of the word," says Kyrle, "but we've never made a better investment than Allen Lambert. When we go to the important meetings, I'm used to leading the parade. But when we go with Allen, I'm just a big corner."

President and chief of Trifon is Bart



Owner a major financial player overnight.

Green, a former head of the T. Eaton Co. He has injected new life into London Life, which he took over with Brocks' sponsorship five years ago. Deputy chairman of Trifon is Mel Hershberg, a senior vice-president of Brocks and a graduate of Canada Trust. Hershberg formerly ran the Faller Fresh Co. in Canada and played ballback for the Hamilton Tiger Cats.

Lambert, Green and Hershberg each bought Trifon stock worth \$49,982 under the company's lucrative entre-

prise share-purchase plan. "Our mission," Lambert says, "is to become the leading financial services company in Canada."

What Lambert has in mind is to establish Trifon's cause the impressive infrastructure of Royal Trust, Canada's largest trust company, with assets of \$40 billion owned or under administration. Royal Trust has 100,000 employees, 5,000 of whom are salesmen, and of London Life, the country's fourth-largest insurance company, with another 5,000 staff members, 2,075 of whom are salesmen. More important, perhaps, London Life group-investments and pension-plan coverage gives it access to 11,000 Canadian client companies. At the same time, the firm, through its individual insurance sales, has established business relationships with a million Canadian households, contacts Trifon will now attempt to exploit.

Trifon's major potential competitors in a similar initiative being planned by Robert Bondare, the former head of the CIBC who is dramatically transforming the once sleepy Crown Life Insurance Co. A new holding company, Crown Financial Services Inc., has already been incorporated for the purpose. Bondare and his principals (Crown Life is 90-per-cent owned by ERMES Ltd.) tried unsuccessfully to buy the vestiges of Crown Trust and are expected to be making another trust company bid soon.

What both Bondare and the Trifon group have in mind is to change Canadian spending and saving habits by offering a one-stop financial supermarket. A similar idea has been catching on in the United States, but life insurance companies there are much less strictly regulated. "The other benefit," says Kyrle, who, along with Lambert, has outmaneuvered the Trifon concept, "is that all Canadian companies need financial services to one another. Royal Trust already did just that in one recent get-together among some of the senior people "Viviane [the dog]," he says, "when a family's entire financial services will be handled by one company. Technically, Canada is well ahead of that set-up; we should be able to have all the family units on our computers so that we know precisely how old everybody is—when such as daughter gets out of university and is old enough to buy his or her first mortgage policy, for example."

The only thing missing is what is about to arrive. As at well 1984 is only four months away.



# A Canadian star to light up the night

By Gillian MacKay

It was almost midnight by the time Alan Thicke finished taping his last performance of the day at the Metropolitan television studio and headed across the back lot to his Hollywood office. Dressed only in black cordery slippers and a peach velvet bathrobe, which covered a lacy gold chain vesting in his chest hair, he was a walking illustration of the Hollywood law that infamy of stars increases in direct proportion to virtue. Alan Thicke may not yet be a household name in the United States, but in his small corner of Tinseltown the transplanted Canadian reigns supreme as both producer and star of *Thicke of the Night*, a 90-minute variety series which premiered this week across North America.

Rising in the competitive late-night time slot opposite Johnny Carson, Thicke has exceeded even his own reputation for overwork in his bid to succeed where other contenders, like Merv Griffin and Dick Cavett, have failed. In the weeks before the premiere he logged 18- to 20-hour days, sometimes sleeping overnight in his dressing room and fueling his remarkable energy with boxes of doughnuts and jars of Häagen-Dazs ice cream. Collapsing in a chair in his shabby, cluttered office, he popped a tablet of vitamins C into his mouth, chewing furiously. "I'm going to die," he joked wearily. "I'm going to die on the series in a bit, and then I'll die."

Fitting *Thicke of the Night* against the legendary *Tonight Show* is the most dramatic gambit of the fall television season. Certainly, the David and Goliath rivalry has the American press babbling about the mysterious Canadian who is, according to the Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner*, "as well-known in the United States as the capital of Monticello." In fact, the 36-year-old native of Kirkland Lake, Ont., has lived the good life in Los Angeles for 12 years, with a list of television writing and production credits as long as his hair. An swimming pool. And in Canada, where he was born of CBC's afternoon talk show, *The Alan Thicke Show*, he is a celebrity. From 1980 to last week, Thicke's clean-cut good looks, affable personality and expert understanding of the medium made him the country's most popular daytime star, with more than half a million viewers. Now L.A.-based Metropolitan Television and MGM-TV's Television Distribution are investing more than \$7 million in the hope that the



Thicke: the most dramatic gambit of the fall television season

same magic will at least win a respectable corner of the mainstream, lengths where Carson has reigned for 30 years, if not decades long.

Another television legend, Fred Silverman, masterminded Thicke's ascent with *MadameTansy* fame. Ironically, in his role as president of NBC, Silverman was instrumental in dethroning

Carson from retiring in 1980. Since Silverman's much-publicized departure from NBC in 1981 to become an independent producer, Thicke of the Night is by far his most ambitious undertaking. The show's upstart variety format is based, in part, on Silverman's contention that the conventional talk show is dead, that "all the questions have been



Thicke interviewing actress Teri Garrity: a direct challenge to Johnny Carson

asked and all the answers given." As the father of all talk shows, with 22 million viewers, *The Tonight Show* is hardly a corpse. But in Silverman's view the show's tired format, aging audience and sagging ratings have created a "vulnerability in the strength market" which he tries to exploit with a mixture of Top 40 musical acts, many comedy sketches and celebrity interviews with an offbeat twist.

*Thicke of the Night* is only one of many attempts to keep North American glued to their sets past 10 p.m. Ted Koppel's hard-hitting news program, *Nightline*, and the breezy, sarcastic *Late Night with David Letterman* both have a similar following. As the latest entry in the fray, *Thicke of the Night* has 20 weeks to prove itself or become television history. Silverman has spent more than \$1 and \$10 on advertising and glittering media recognition in a promotional path that he acknowledges is "as important as the show itself." Hard sell has paid off in an enthusiastic response from such major sponsors as Procter & Gamble Inc. and Johnson & Johnson which have purchased nearly all the show's advertising spots through next March. And broadcasters have matched the support. 136 stations have picked up the show, including 18 NBC affiliates and two stations that Carson himself owns. Of those, 79 will run the program directly against *The Tonight Show*, which more than 260 stations carry. In Canada, Ontario's Global Television Network will air a hour-long version of the show twice a week beginning Sept. 27.

The strong response is all the more remarkable since the stations bought the show without seeing a pilot. Instead, they watched a package of highlights

from *The Alan Thicke Show* and *Fernwood 2-Night*, a brilliant satire on the talk show genre which starred Martin Mull and was a cult following in its two seasons on air (1977-80). Thicke was both a producer and writer. The show's success is therefore selling it as a sponsor's delight, one to attract the young crowd without pulling off the parents. *Fernwood's* former creative supervisor, Al Burton, now creative producer at Universal Television, predicts: "Thicke will spend to the hilt—the people who watch television a lot and consider themselves average citizens. But he will not take the other group he knows as well—the young

people in the fast lane." In terms of versatility, Thicke of the Night is a lot of a throwback to the days of *The Ed Sullivan Show* where, on a single evening, The Who would smash their guitars and Kate Smith would follow with God Bless America. Thicke describes his blend of mainstream and sensu as "Misty Typhoon meets Art Linkletter." The show is as schizo as it sounds. Fans of *And Now for Something Completely Different* will likely enjoy Thicke's at-home interview with crony star Erik Estrada, which is drawn out by a shouting match between a cameraman and a Spanish-speaking maid. But the same audience will likely more through interviews in which Thicke's Company star John Ritter tells earnestly about learning to listen to his 13-year-old son and Wayne Gretzky discusses his endorsement of a new breakfast cereal. Similarly, music lovers who tune in for raucous rock groups such as The Tubes can expect no thrill when Thicke sings the show's title song. Despite his bid to become television's first rock 'n' roll talk show host, Thicke looks like a crooner in the mold of his teenage idol, Bobby Darin, when he parades with his microphone. One crew member whispered, rolling his eyes, "Ed Sullivan may have introduced The Ratline Show, but he didn't try to sing like them."

Thicke may not set the same world as its star, but he has set a new record for total involvement. Unlike most talk show hosts, Thicke does just about everything on the set but turn the camera. Having developed the concept for the show, he oversees the musical production, writes the dialogue, performs many

Thicke with *Lipthorpe*: top musical acts, comedy and celebrity interviews





Thicke, Brennan and cast; Silverman (below); Monty Python meets Art Linkletter

of the sketches and attempts to the most mundane technical details. Thicke overs one-third of the show in partnership with Silverman, in addition to receiving an "extremely generous salary" which he will not discuss but allowed as being between \$3,500 and \$7,500 per show. When Thicke belts out such lyrics as "I'm going to make it on my own," which he wrote, the odds of pay raise have an amazing ray of truth.

If anyone deserves to make it on his own, it is Alan Thicke. As his crowded résumé attests, he has been a model of drive and versatility. He began his career as a writer with *CM's The Young Hunter Show* in 1965 and went on to produce games shows like *NBC's Wheel of Odds*. He also wrote more than 30 theme songs for television series such as *The Facts of Life* and *Baywatch*. Screened and produced episodes for comedies *Pip Wilson* and singers Barry Manilow and Anne Murray. Jack McAndrew, head of CBC variety when Thicke produced and wrote *The Best of Show* (1977-1979), says, "For shows with a light and popular touch, he's one of the best in the business." While the success of middle-of-the-road television also has ventured onto more subversive highways, such as writing for Richard Pryor and *Personhood*, his career runs more to madcap send-ups of the medium than savaging its cozy illusions. There will be no dark side to *Thicke of the Night*. Says Fred Willard, who played Martin Mull's sobot on *Personhood* and who will appear often on the new show: "This is good-natured fun, which it should be for a mainstream commercial show."

Thicke to Silverman's fear for production, Thicke will certainly become a

TV celebrity, if only during the brief period of the show's opening weeks. In addition to inheriting excitement about the challenge to Carson, Silverman also has fanned speculation about his personal motives in the affair. While president of *NBC*, he was forced to negotiate in a much-publicized battle with Carson over salary demands, settling on a package reportedly amounting to more than \$5 million annually. After bumping into Carson at a Los Angeles restaurant recently, Silverman gleefully reported that the standoff was instantly ended: "You still in business?" Thicke himself was initially reluctant to play up the Carson angle with the press. "I'm not really competition for him," he said in June. However, as the pressure mounted in the weeks be-



fore the premiere and apoken for *The Tonight Show* continued to react to Carson about the show with indifference. Thicke changed his tune. "I hear rumors that *The Tonight Show* would like to kill us, just squash us," he said just before taping the first show, he told the studio audience another "old yarn"—that pressure from network executives could prevent his wife, Gloria Loring, who plays the troubled Las Courtney on *NBC's* afternoon soap opera *Days of Our Lives*, from appearing on his show. Later, he smiled, "And they say they're not worried."

Carson may have some concerns, but none as serious as the worries that emerged during the early seasons of *Thicke of the Night*. The task of assembling a polished and sparkling 90-minute variety program to run five nights a week is a producer's nightmare. And during the taping of the first show before a studio audience in August, the lack of preparation was glaringly evident. There was almost no time for rehearsals, songs were almost written before taping and performers were up ad-libbing many of their lines.

Right-timed and at once before the camera, Thicke displayed an abundance of what one of the show's three producers, Scott Silverberg, considers his key asset: the flexibility factor. "But no amount of charm could compensate for the lack of organization. One day, Thicke had no time to edit the lines on his cue cards and stumbled so badly during his comic monologue that it had to be reaped. Although he did not panic, neither did he pluck triumph from disaster as Carson might have done. Silverman watched it all from the wings with a pained expression. In contrast to the good-humored and self-deprecating Thicke, whose work uniform is a Nike track suit, Silverman stalked the studio like a somnambulist, demanding to know why writers were not producing more and why the staff had not swept the floor. On the second day, Silverman erupted when a wit bombed as a result of disorganization and berated the staff at a five-hour production meeting that lasted until 4 a.m. On the third day, however, a burning Silverman pronounced the show "terrible." He said with conviction, "I don't think anyone can say we're not giving them what we promised."

Since his early days as a youth in Kirkland Lake, Thicke himself has lived by TV his promise: "Outgoing but quiet, he was, in his mother's words, 'always an achiever.'" He excelled at sports, at school where he was class valedictorian, and at public speaking, for which he was grand champion throughout Northern Ontario. As a teenager, Thicke considered pursuing a career as a doctor, a United

Church member and a sports-writer. But at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ont., where he studied English, he discovered show business. Off campus he worked as a disc jockey at radio station CPM, at night, organized regular talent shows and even sang in the cocktail lounge of the new deluxe Inquest Hotel. A glibly photograph at the time depicted a dreamy-eyed 18-year-old dressed in a shiny brocade jacket with black satin lapels, trying to look like Bobby Darin.

After Thicke graduated from university, he moved to Toronto, where he worked for three years as a writer and performer on such CBC shows as *Time for Love* and *Good Company*. One day in 1970 he saw a poster advertising the U.S.-born singer Gloria Loring, who was appearing at the city's Royal York Hotel. Thicke, who fancied himself a ladies' man, perched on the balcony and called Loring with phone calls until she reluctantly agreed to a date. Within a few months they were married, and they still speak about each other in glowing superlatives. Says Thicke: "I know I would never find anyone more beau-



Thicke and Loring: two at-figure salaries and three cars

tiful, talented, honest or maternal. Gloria is as good as it gets."

During that period, Thicke got the CBC in frustration and moved with Loring to Los Angeles. CBC executives had rejected proposals Thicke made for a comedy series on the grounds that a network "was not in the business of de-

veloping ideas," as he recalls. Ironically, he was able to use some of the same material on the Emmy award-winning *Lois and Clark's Comedy Hour*, where he quickly found a job as a writer. In 1980, after Thicke had spent 10 busy years as a writer and producer, Arthur Weinthal, CBC's entertainment programming chief, approached him and asked him to audition as a replacement for Alan Bossé as a daytime talk show host. Thicke was out over with high-profile contenders as Brian Koppelman. After his first season on the show the audience size jumped 54 per cent, making it the biggest success in the history of Canadian daytime television.

CBC did its best to suppress the more outrageous side of Thicke's personality, fearing that anything too sophisticated might alienate as many as housewives. Occasionally, Thicke indulged in offbeat humor, but for the most part he conducted his interviews with TV stars, singers, comedians and assorted experts in a relaxed, humorous manner that the show's producer, Paul Black, approvingly de-



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scribes as "mouthbreathing." While his potential good nature made the show seem dull to some viewers, Hink, who rakes Thelma in a league with talk-show greats Steve Allen, Jack Paar, and even Carson, brushes off such criticism. By way of rebuttal, he points to Thelma's interview with actress Margo Funchild, during which she recounted how she had studied making love for a part in a TV movie *Soyuz Noz*. "The re-enactment of his heavy breathing was so terrific that Alan picked up the water pitcher and poured it over his head. Now I hardly call that bland!"

For all Black's support, Thicke and MTV have met period on friendly terms this season. Thicke received 16 job offers, including a chance to have a prime-time variety show on CBS. After he chose *The Dick Cavett Show*, he offered to host a half-hour weekly variety series on MTV. The network turned him down, and Thicke now refuses to comment on the matter. For his part, Thicke is better about the rejection. "Where else in the world would you spend three years building up a star and then let him slip through your fingers?" he asks. Thicke's show on Global basically will be a shorter version of the U.S. program, with occasional guest appearances by Canadian show audiences. With celebrity guests like Gretchen, Gordon Lightfoot, rock-

lars including Montreal singer Celine Dion and a large contingent of Canadians on the production staff, the show will have little trouble meeting domestic content regulations established by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission.

South of the border, Thicke and his wife, who also earns a hefty six-figure salary as one of America's most popular soap opera stars, enjoy the standard routine of a middle-class family. Thicke is a time housekeeper, a Porsche, a Mercedes and a Lincoln in the driveway. Their large ranch-style home in penced high in the hills overlooking the city of Los Angeles. Thicke is a serious and frequent appearance at the U.S. benefits—particularly in support of research on juvenile diabetes, which their eight-year-old son, Brecken, contracted four years ago. Lessen their irritability, Thicke and his wife have been playing road hockey with Brecken and their other son, Robin, or splashing in the Jacuzzi. Thicke's routine of fun is working at home in his studio. Although Thicke is quietly demanding about everything in his life. He insists on seven-day work weeks for his staff and instructs his housekeeper in how to wash his bed, and even says "Good night" to his bed, and says "Good night" to his bed, and says "Good night" to his bed.

vivacious personality: "Living with him is like a constant sex seminar."

Although Thicke's penchant for heavy gold jewellery and shirts unbuttoned to the navel creates a superficial impression of slackness, in fact he radiates a small-town friendliness which confounds when the cameras stop rolling. The emotional support of his family is vital to Thicke. "I need to know that I always have that vine to grasp as I swing through the jungle," he says.

Thanks to *The Night* may be an easy favorite at his home, but the first few weeks will put its popularity to the true test. The lavish promotion and distinctive backdrop of the battle with Caruso will ensure that millions tune in at the start—if only to see what all the fuss is about. "I don't know what the odds are, but he faces a much greater chance of being kept up to his armpits in hell," "All the attention has been great, but it is a bit premature," he says. "I'm not so stupid as to think I can 'Messiah' if Thorak is worried about the public reaction, he gives no sign of it. The worst I can do is fail and go back to my Jacuzzi and lick my wounds," he reflects lightly. "I don't know if I'll be there or not, but I hope so. I'll be in a question that Alan Thorak will be a natural star for years to come."

Work Motivation: Assessment in Turkey



New Brunswick's Dorchester priory, MacGuigan-Judowsky, "far-reaching law reform which may be unprecedented in our history."

**JUSTICE**

## MacGuigan's plan to remake law

By John Hays

The words of Canadian justice of the peace underlined clearly, and not always fairly, the reasons that they gave under duress. And so many law Justice Minister Martin MacGregor estimated last week that federal statutes alone contain as many as 97,000 separate offences. And the Criminal Code itself, revised and reworked since 1953, is cluttered with outmoded language which is both archaic and impenetrable, according to its lawyers and judges. The fall, however, of the Criminal Code is not the only reason why the justice system is in such a state of crisis. The slow process of revising criminal law seems stuck in a dead-end. In fact, says MacGregor, the country now faces "a year of federal law reform that may well

MacGuigan's proposed changes, the product of years of study in and around the government, will affect a vast array of criminal law, from the way juries are empaneled and the definition of new computer crimes to the punishment judges may inflict and the terms of freedom can demand for clemency applicants. Later amendments—some as far afield as next spring—will deal with

tempt of court, substituting for prostitution, the rights of prisoners and wages of treating the legally insane. MacDonagh has already announced some of the changes he wants enacted. Details will be given when tables are laid on the Parliament. Outside the criminal law, there will be changes in the Divorce Act in the next session of Parliament to permit either "ex fault" divorce based merely on marriage breakdown. Finally, Parliament has until 1985 to enact the new law that will live with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, enacted last year. (A current section of the Code that makes it a crime for the captain or any member of the crew of a commercial vessel to seduce a female passenger, for example, must be repealed so a breach of the charter's sex-discrimination clause.) Among the topics likely to appear in the first batch of amendments.

impaired driving. The federal government has felt intense pressure for tougher penalties for drinking drivers—especially for those who kill. MacGuire has said that

**be** favored mandatory blood tests for drivers who cannot or will not submit to breath tests for alcohol, and justice department lawyers have studied higher maximum sentences, particularly for repeat offenders.

**Theft and fraud:** The nearly unrecognizable Criminal Code definition of theft has nourished countless arguments for years. "Every one commits theft who fraudulently and without color of right takes, or fraudulently and without color of right converts to his use or . . . and so on, through sections that spell out what

special aspects of their as-  
sessor beds, assay control  
and "drift timber." Mac-  
Gregor will propose  
changes to the code that  
will reduce theft to  
near zero simply taking or  
using something "dis-  
tinctively." The bill will  
also introduce the new  
crimes of theft of com-  
puter time and data and  
"data-jacking." Some of the  
proposed changes are more  
substantive than others.  
The "Tennam" will be  
redefined as a  
noncrime "prudent."  
Among more substantial  
changes, the defense  
would have the same



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## UNFORGETTABLE INDIA

nights as the prosecution to reject jurors in the selection process (the Crown may now reject more often), and the identities of jurors could be leaked from policefiles during trials to protect them from outside pressures.

**Serendipity:** MacGugan has favored alternatives to prison sentences, which he says should be largely reserved for dangerous offenders. Some of the options include such restrictions as curfews, fines and community service work. He has also said that no one should go to jail just because he cannot afford a fine.

For those who cannot pay, there should always be alternatives.

**Preview:** The whole correctional system is under review, but widespread concern has already produced realistic. A bill that would tighten the rules of mandatory sentencing (the release under supervision of offenders during the last part of their sentence) has already

been searched by police under a warrant, in less charges result or the person consents to publication.

The minister has also announced that he is urging cabinet to abolish writs of habeas corpus, the controversial documents issued to some prisoners permitting them to search any person or property they choose. Some lower courts have ruled the writs unconstitutional—a stand that the federal government disputes. To help police make quick searches without obtaining a warrant from a judge in person, MacGugan has also suggested allowing police to do so by telephone.

Still other amendments are due later in the legislative calendar, after the justice department consults experts in the field. One of the most contentious issues involves contempt of court—an ancient common law principle covering such offences as being rude to a judge, dis-

an ordered in court, who decides his or her fate? A bill addressing these issues may be ready by spring.

Reaction to all this activity has been predictably mixed, both about the content of the proposals and the way they are being introduced a bit at a time. At its convention in Quebec City last week, the Canadian Bar Association passed a resolution that agreed with the imposition of harsher penalties on drunk drivers, for example. Some critics have complained about the piecemeal process of Criminal Code revision, arguing instead for an all-encompassing reform. Others, however, say that the uncertainty of the task makes a one-shot cure impossible. Most agree at least on the need for clearer language in the code. Says Halifax criminal lawyer Joel Pink, "I do not think the law should be written for lawyers. It should be written for ordinary citizens."

Some of the sharpest criticism of the law reform proposals has come from the nation's politicians. Ottawa's deputy police chief, Thomas Fitzgibbon, chairman of the law amendments committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, says that criminals will "love" some of the recommendations emerging from the federal Law Reform Commission, which advises the government on changes. Fitzgibbon particularly opposes commission recommendations for tighter judicial control over police powers of search and seizure. And he says police are frustrated that MacGugan has not proposed a solution to the problem that many cities have with street prostitution. Instead, the minister has named Vancouver lawyer Paul Fraser to head a commission on pornography and prostitution. Fraser is to report by Dec. 31, 1984.

It is mostly by chance that MacGugan is providing a justice minister over the quinquennial pace of criminal law reform. The process actually began with a 1979 federal-provincial agreement to launch a thorough review of the Criminal Code. By 1983 the Law Reform Commission is scheduled to have completed about 30 studies of the justice department. Some of these have already reached Justice, for laws covered on to cabinet in the form of draft legislation.

If there is a single theme in all the amendments pouring forth, it is that criminal law should be clearly stated and uniformly used. It should be, MacGugan said last week, "regarded as the instrument of social ordering and regulation of the very last resort. It is the dog-eat-dog among the measures available to government to regulate conduct in our society." The criminal law reforms as the proposed bill will sort of a legal revolution. But they could render the justice system less mysterious and more predictable—and more just. □



Peak at the Canadian Bar Association convention with the law for the citizens

passed the Senate and now goes to the Commons. On the other hand, the government will propose changes that will make pardon easier for offenders to get after serving sentences. They could be automatic for some minor offences, such as causing a disturbance or public mischief, and they would completely erase an offender's criminal record. Certain measures to provide speedier trials are also expected in the Commons this fall. One amendment would require a trial to begin within six months of a first appearance by an accused in court. Another change would limit a Crown attorney's power to postpone a trial—a power that judges and defense lawyers complain has sometimes been abused in the past. The press and broadcasters would be prohibited from publishing the name of a person whose processes

support a trial or publishing information against a judge's orders. Contempt is related with difficulties, including the present authority of a judge to change a person with contempt, and then to make out a penalty—in effect, acting as complainant and prosecutor as well as judge. MacGugan is proposing amendments that would provide the right to a jury trial to anyone charged with recent types of contempt, and would also grant press coverage of court proceedings and, for the first time, specify maximum sentences that judges may hand down.

The controversial insanity defense raises another set of contentious questions. How should a court decide whether a person was insane when a crime was committed or whether an accused is sane enough to stand trial? If

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Murphy is winning that pressure on Florida's 'bad guys' could end them soon

## CRIME

# The two-way drug

To Admiral Daniel Murphy, the Reagan administration's top narcotics investigator, the Canadian trade in illicit drugs is merely "a drop in the bucket" compared to the situation in Florida. But Murphy was in Ottawa last week to confer with Canadian drug enforcement officials and to warn them that their problems could get much worse quickly. Describing the Florida-based drug smugglers, for the most part, Murphy explained to reporters, "We have put so much pressure on these bad guys that they are looking for other routes. And that has caused diversions into other parts of the United States and, to some extent, Canada."

Murphy has good reason for his interest in Canadian drug enforcement. As chairman of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), a co-ordinating program that the Reagan administration established last March to stem the flow of drugs into the United States, he was in charge of the investigation that led to the mass arrest of 29 members of the so-called "French-Canadian connection" in Florida (Maclean's, Aug. 28). Eleven of the 29 were Quebecers. But Murphy stressed that he was not in Ottawa to complain, adding, "I have nothing but the greatest praise for the Canadian efforts."

Nevertheless, Murphy was ready with suggestions for increasing co-operation across the border. Mainly, he proposed that the RCMP consider basing officers at 35,000 regional headquarters in Chicago, New York and possibly Miami. Said Robert Giron, deputy minister responsible for customs and excise who

spent hours with Murphy discussing the plan: "We are going to look seriously at his suggestions, but we are not sure it is necessary because we have good exchange of information at the moment."

While both sides acknowledge the possibility of major drug smuggling shifting north, there is no far so documented proof that such a move has begun. "It is too soon to tell," said Giron. "There is that fear, but it is not substantiated at all." Still, both sides agree that drug traffic across the border is increasing. As evidence, Murphy cited Canada Customs records documenting a 75-per-cent increase in seizures between 1984 and 1985. Of the major drugs involved, only hashish remained at a steady level in these years, explained Charles Nowlan, director of Customs intelligence. The amounts of cocaine, heroin and marijuana that Customs of Canada confiscated skyrocketed. With all types of drugs flowing both ways across the Canada-U.S. border, said Nowlan, "It is a two-way street."

Meanwhile, an arrest in Montreal during Murphy's visit underscored the international nature of the problem. Seven officers picked up suspected crime boss Frank Colucci at a suburban restaurant after U.S. officials requested his extradition to face heroin charges in Connecticut. The arrest was purely coincidental, the Montrealers insisted, but the arrest served to underline Murphy's message that drug enforcement co-operation should be intensified.

—JULIE VAN DUSEN  
in Ottawa

## HOUSING

# When homes sell for \$1

For many Albertans caught in a real estate squeeze that has left them owing more in mortgages than their houses are worth, the offer of \$1 for their property is too good to refuse. Both offers come from real estate dealers who have discovered a method—as the fringe of Alberta's relatively lax lending laws—of making money out of property that the original owner can no longer afford. The \$1 is not cash compensation for the sale of a house, but it constitutes a legal transaction which frees an overwhelmed mortgagee from his obligations. And above all it eliminates the threat of a bank or other lending institution foreclosing on the original owner. As a result, the vendor can maintain a good credit rating and stay in a position to buy again at the lower prices and mortgage rates.

Meanwhile, some operators who buy the houses for \$1 are making a good income by renting the property to the original owner or other tenants, without making payments on the mortgages. It can take six months or more for the mortgage holder—the ultimate loser—to find out his situation and to foreclose on the property, which by then might be worth only 75 per cent of the mortgage.

Lending institutions are reluctant to talk about the number of cases involved or the extent of their losses. But Edmonton lawyer Raymond North, who represents the Mortgage Lenders Association of Alberta, cites an extreme instance in which a \$1 interest collected \$10,000 in rent from tenants in one building before foreclosure. Said North: "There is not a lender in Alberta who has not run into this problem during the past year." From commercial cross-country mortgages in both Edmonton and Calgary are checking dozens of cases of mortgage default, and Sgt. Keith MacMillan of the Calgary detachment says that they might lay charges "in the not too distant future." But he agrees with David Goldenberg, a Calgary lawyer and mortgage expert, that in most cases there is insufficient evidence to prosecute. "There may be fraud, but it would be difficult to prove," said Goldenberg.

Some of the dealers who are taking over houses in increasingly low prices are "doing this quite legitimately," said Ron Harris, a Royal Bank mortgage officer. "They are keeping payments up to date. But others just want to invest



Thunderbird Turbo Coupe

BMW 635 CSi

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## Thunderbird Turbo Coupe.

a dollar and collect as much over as they can before foreclosure.

For their part, the operators who buy homes for a nominal down payment maintain that only a minority among them intend to default on mortgage payments. "We are buying houses for future value," said Blair Layton, president of Mount Olympia Development Corp. of Calgary, one of about half a dozen companies that regularly advertise that they are ready to take over mortgages from hard-pressed homeowners. "In most cases they are not worth more than \$1," said Layton. "In some cases the owners have some equity, but if they have a harder time selling their house all they do is give the equity away to a speculator." The company gets about 30 calls a day from people who want to unload their distressed homes, said Layton. But protecting their credit rating in the face of foreclosure is not always the reason people are ready to sell for \$1. In many "cookie cutter" subdivisions, he said, homeowners are finding that they now can buy a home identical to one they bought two years ago, "but for a total price that is less than the amount mortgaged." As a result, they are looking for a way to get rid of their obligations on the original houses and mortgages.

Layton said that his \$1 customers are "rich, middle-class people" who cannot afford to carry their property at high interest rates. "Almost inevitably, they have been refused renewal at current rates," he said, "so it is the institutions that are converting people." On that point, Layton is supported by other dealers, including Murray Schreiber, a salesman with Hughes Realty Ltd. in Calgary. His company has bought "four or five" houses for \$1 and has sold "at least 50" more to other buyers for small down payments. But generally, those houses had been "radically overvalued," he said. "Foreclosure could be reduced by 70 or 80 per cent if the companies would renegate."

The rise in \$1 sales has drawn attention to a quirk in Alberta's lending legislation. As in some other provinces, an owner can sell mortgaged property without approval of the mortgage holder. But in Alberta and Saskatchewan, if the new owner defaults on payments, the lender cannot sue to recover more than the property. In the midst of the current housing market mayhem, mortgage lenders are asking the Alberta government for legislation to allow them—rather than the \$1 intermediaries—to collect not as properties sold mortgages is arrears. But meanwhile, Layton and other operators say that as long as the mortgage lenders refuse to renegotiate their rates they deserve what they are getting.

—BARRY NELSON in Calgary

## LAW

# The judging of a judge

At a time when the soaring costs of the Canadian justice system are causing widespread alarm, the longest, most expensive child custody case in British Columbia's legal history continues to drag on. The unprecedented hearing, which has so far consumed 30 court days over 12 months at an estimated cost of more than \$1 million, has prolonged the anguish of the family involved and earned the presiding judge a stinging rebuke from BC Chief Justice Allan McEachern.



Campbell: a decision caused a judge's fire storm

At the centre of the controversial hearing is an eight-year-old Vancouver boy whom child welfare officials took from his parents while the family was vacationing in Hawaii in April, 1985. The Hawaiian officials charged that the parents had neglected the boy. At the time, the child was near death as the result of starvation and weighed only 28 lb. He is now in a Vancouver foster home, unsure of his future. There was hope of a resolution earlier this month when a provincial court judge ruled that the government should return the boy to his parents. But that

decision, which Family Court Judge Douglas Campbell, 38, delivered in a 201-page judgment, touched off a judicial fire storm. The province immediately appealed the ruling and took the unusual step of asking McEachern to reverse the decision.

When McEachern had completed his review late last month, he approved the appeal—and he did not mince words. In a rare display of public criticism, he said that Campbell had lost control of the lengthy hearing. "I regret exceedingly that it has failed to live up to the conduct of another judge," the chief justice said in an oral judgment. Nevertheless, he added that he was not going to overturn Campbell's decision. "I decline to quash the learned judge's order," McEachern said. "But at some point this case had to be a fair trial." A reversal would spark a new hearing and would mean another lengthy delay for the family. As it is, despite McEachern's desire to resolve the matter quickly, no date has been set for a county court appeal.

During the marathon family court hearing—before Campbell, the boy's father testified that the child had become disturbed and refused to eat when the father's contracting business encountered financial difficulty. Despite expert testimony that the boy's parents had neglected their child, Campbell ruled that officials should return him to his family. The decision surprised the chief justice, who said that the boy's treatment troubled him. While McEachern stressed that the highly publicized case was not typical of B.C. justice, he concluded "The trial judge can and must control the orderly progress of a case. This trial judge failed to do that."

Despite the harsh words from the senior judge, no further action is likely to be taken against Campbell. Still, for a man who, at 39, was celebrated as the youngest B.C. provincial judge ever appointed, a case that court officials originally estimated to demand no more than 28 court days has turned into a public nightmare.

—MALCOLM GALT in Vancouver

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## All in the family, Canadian-style

The story, outlined in a recent *Edmonton Journal* article, was both typical and heartrending. Joy, 8, and his sister Susan, 5, were suffering permanent learning impairment as a result of their mother's alcoholism. They had already been shunted through four foster homes, group homes and other institutions and they needed a permanent home with loving parents. They were the first children to be featured in a new weekly column, "Today's Child," a cooperative effort by the newspaper and the Alberta Social

Services department designed to find foster families for homeless children. But the innocence the ages' disguised a fierce political controversy. Like almost half the children under the care of the Alberta Social Services department, Joy and Susan are Indians. And during the past several years native leaders across Canada have become increasingly concerned and vocal about the high number of native children taken from families disrupted by alcohol abuse and placed in communities hundreds of miles away, often with white foster parents.

Recent statistics dramatically support the natives' concerns. Compiled by Patrick Johnson, formerly program director of the Canadian Council on Social Development, for his recent book *Native Children and the Child Welfare System*, they show that in all the provinces

once they have been taken away, neither their families nor reserve leaders have any control over the children's destiny.

The cost is high. Patricia Hunter, 32, was taken from her alcoholic mother on Alberta's Good Fish Lake reserve at the age of 4. In the next 10 years she lived in three white foster homes. "The kids in school really put me down," she recalled. It was so bad that I grew up wanting to be white." Clarence Wilson, 32, was removed from his home on the Rolling River reserve north of Brandon, Man., when he was 4. He spent the next 13 years in a white-run residential school. He said that when he returned to his reserve, "my people did not accept me, and I couldn't understand my grandmother when she spoke to me." Reform of the current system is difficult. Even though Indian reserves come under federal jurisdiction, Ottawa turned responsibility for welfare for native children over to the provinces in 1980.

As a result, native leaders who want to gain more control over native child welfare find that they are sent back and forth from one level of government to the other. To overcome the problem, the Spallumcheun Band in north-central British Columbia, for one, led by Chief Wayne Christian, instituted its own by-laws to deal with child welfare and hired social workers to establish a group home with federal funds. But because the legacy of Christian's experiment is in dispute, bands in Manitoba, Alberta and New Brunswick have opted for a trilateral arrangement in which the federal government provides funds directly to individual bands for child welfare services. The bands then hire their own staff, who work with provincial child welfare authorities under provincial legislation. Still, other bands would prefer the federal government to assume complete responsibility.

Rhonda Yama, 32, a lawyer and Cree Indian who drafted the brief presented to the US Commission, argued that if children must be removed from their homes, social workers should first attempt to place them with another native family on the same reserve. If that is not possible, she says, they should be moved to another reserve. Placing them with a non-Indian family should be the last resort. "If people at the band level do not take control of their members, in seven generations there will not be any Indians left," Yama said.

—OLIVIAN BYRNARD in Calgary



Christian and children from Spallumcheun Band group home: a matter of survival

and territories the proportion of native children who are in the care of social service agencies far exceeds their share of the general population. In Saskatchewan 64 per cent of the children in care are native, even though only eight per cent of children in the total population are status Indian. In Alberta, during 1981, 2,200 Indian children were in the care of the government, about 2.5 per cent of all the status Indian children in the province. In Manitoba 32 per cent of the children under provincial care are Indians. British Columbia has 37 per cent, and in Prince Edward Island the figure is 31 per cent. Johnson also noted that when Indian children are placed in private homes almost 90 per cent of them go to non-Indian parents. Native leaders also say that in too many cases children are removed from their homes without sufficient cause. And

Ed Burnstick, chief of the Paul Band near Edmonton, described the system as genocide. In August, as a representative of the 70,000-member Coalition of First Nations, Burnstick took his case to the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Population in Geneva. He

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#### FOR THE RECORD

## Humanizing electropop

**YOU AND ME BOTH**  
Yus  
(W&A)

What distinguishes Yus from the countless number of other English electropop bands is the duo's affectionate, riskiest emphasis on the human voice. The electronic sounds that Vince Clarke coaxes from his synthesizers serve as a spare background for Genevieve Alison Meyer's contralto, which is strong, solemn and profoundly beautiful. Whether on such songs as the dark and moody *Old to Buy* or the fierce and sexual *Good Times*, she expresses passion that is both soulful and vehement.

**SHOW PEOPLE**  
Mori Wilson  
(PolyGram)

With her sky-high beehive hairdo and her penchant for conspicuous costume jewelry, Mori Wilson looks entirely jocular. Still, the British vocalist displays an attractively full-throated singing style which combines the swing of Cocteau Pairon with the rhythmic poise of the early Supremes. Square-trimmed as a standard, brass rendition of the Julie London standard, *Oh Me a River*, most of the songs are raw and deal with lusty dreams, boyfriends and other repulsive matters. Some critics will consider these concerns as unfit for a modern woman. But Wilson aims only to entertain and she does so with skill, good humor and great success.

—DAVID LIVINGSTONE

**ROCK YOU HIGH**  
Muzajish  
(WEA)

Muzajish, made up of six dreadlock-sporting Rastafarian musicians from the unlikely locale of Kitchener, Ontario, for the seamless sound of African's Steel Pulse by fusing rock riffs to the reggae beat. Although its product is slick, Muzajish's message suffers from laxity in the extreme, discolors Rasta precepts (Rock on JA!) and rump jokes (*Daddy De-Daddy*) as well as yesterday's royal communion. The exceptions are the extremely catchy title track and *Arrested*, a tale of police harassment which is convincing enough to make small-town Ontario sound like the Rasta epitome of evil, Babylon.

—NICHOLAS JENNINGS



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## HEALTH

# The attack on fad diets

Weight is an enduring Canadian obsession. This year's best-selling nonfiction book, the *P-Flex Diet*, which promotes a high-fibre carbohydrate regimen, has already sold 80,000 copies in Canada. It is expected to outstrip one of the classics of the genre in the 1970s, *The Complete Scoreboard Diet*, which sold more than 804,000 copies. But, despite the booming sales, a growing body of new research indicates what many scientists have long argued: a diet without exercise is ineffective. That uncomfortable truth is the theme of two recent books, *Breaking the Diet Habit*, by Canadian psychologist Janet Polivy, and *Defeating Gas Mole: The Flat*, by British author Geoffrey Cannon.

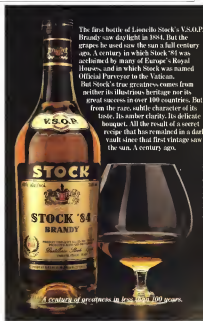
The premise of the dietary revisionism is that some bodies are naturally heavy and that dieting can only result in a temporary state of thinness. Indeed, many men and women maintain a "superior" weight 16 to 18 lb. greater than their ideal weight to which they return regardless of the amount of dieting they do. The reason for the so-called "yo yo" effect is that diet-induced calorie restriction signals the body that a famine is imminent. The body in turn responds by storing fat. But vigorous and moderate exercise, at least 30 minutes a day, including swimming and brisk walking, seems to be the only means by which a dieter can release the natural setpoint weight, says Harvard's Dr. William Henshaw, author of the book *The Dieter's Dilemma: Eating Less and Weighing More*.

Dieting also tends to encourage overeating today and starvation tomorrow. The problem with that cycle, says Gail Reynolds, professor of exercise physiology at the University of New Brunswick, is that when a person starts dieting without exercise, the body sacrifices lean tissue, which leaves a dumpy listless and irritable. The dieter then becomes vulnerable to overeating in order to regain a sense of well-being. On the other hand, a diet with exercise allows the body to build up its muscles and fuels the dieter's energy. When food intake rises at the end of a traditional diet, fat is accumulated in the body for the next famine. The result is a rapid increase of the unwanted pounds and an eventual return to the diet. Accordingly, Bennett, Polivy and other experts believe that dieting without exercise is the weight watcher's worst enemy. "What is unhealthy," said Polivy, "is overeating, and dieting promotes overeating, particularly bingeing."

British author Cannon is familiar with the cycle. During a 12-year period, Cannon, whose weight hovered around 280 lb., went on every new diet he could find. Eventually, he gained back every pound (16 lb.) he lost. As a result, he gave up dieting altogether. In 1979 he took up jogging—not to lose weight but

to increase his fitness level. To his surprise, he began to shed pounds. "Since then," he wrote, "I have eaten what I like and my weight has stayed at around 12 stone [168 lb.], a reasonable weight for someone just under six feet tall."

Jogging is not the only exercise weapon against weight. Patricia Cooper, an exercise and weight control specialist at the University of Alberta who directs fitness groups for women, says that weight-loss activity can include a brisk walk taken in two 15-minute or three 10-minute time periods. "Eat,"



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who said, "It must be regular, consistent and fun. If it is not something enjoyable, people will not keep it up and make it into a habit." She adds that most obese people have not established habits of exercise or well-balanced diets, "so they go up and down like a yo-yo." Conner also points to the enhanced benefits of exercise for the overweight: the extra weight causes the body to exert extra effort and, as a result, burn off more calories.

Exchanging the chocolate shake for the brisk walk is, however, not the solution to complex attitudes about food and exercise. "We have lost the ability to feel satiated," says the University of New Brunswick's Reynolds. After a year of research in Sweden, she recalls, "It was amazing not to see fat bloated on the street. The subways and streets were virtually empty because people ride bicycles or walk to work."

Psychologist Polivy, who works with people with severe eating disorders, warns that some overweight people want deal with more serious problems than those that can be solved by the promise of a quick-fix diet. Gerry Weiss, a London, Ont., psychologist specializing in obesity disorders, says that food and exercise are just part of the equation. "I see people," he said, "who are too ashamed of the sight of themselves to go out—even for a walk around the block. They are ashamed of the sound their body makes in an exercise class." He adds, "You have to look at people's fears and needs."

Polivy and the new breed of researchers not only debunk fat diets but are attempting to explain the psychological reasons behind eating and to diminish the stigma felt by people with "nonconforming bodies." Said perkiatensis Jeanne Randolph, a Toronto specialist in obesity, "We and society make women look like hockey sticks. People blame their body for being inadequate." Randolph and Polivy do not, of course, advocate obesity. But they do believe that natural weights that are 50 or 10 lb. greater than what is fashionable should not ruin a person's life, and that obsessions with appearance or size can be as destructive as extra weight. Said Randolph, "A change in weight does not wipe out all the baggage people have."

Until the revolution about weight takes hold, diet books will continue to promise easy, painless weight loss. Conner and Reynolds therefore advise doctors to walk more, carry the groceries from the store to the car, stand—not sit—at the office and look for other small but useful ways to burn calories. Unless they do, they warn, the next fat diet could be one more failure for the overweight.

—MARGARET CANNON in Toronto



## EACH STEP TAKES US A LITTLE CLOSER TO HIS DREAM.

Terry Fox had a dream. He wanted cancer stopped. Slept out Terry Fox's name in a nightmarish vocabulary for many of us are too familiar with. But Terry Fox—he thought, pushed himself to the limit—because he wanted the hunting to stop. Since his death, over half a million people have taken up his cause. Many have run, many have walked—and some have participated under the same red ribbon. Terry Fox's dream was lived with.

What they all had in common with Terry was courage. Courage to confront the nightmare. Courage to get out and do something about it. This year marks the third year that we can raise money for cancer research in Terry's memory. The third year we can actually do something to help stop and stop disease. What can participants do? Run, walk, hike, swim, do a triathlon, or run, sponsor a participant, cheer the runner. Do a lot—do a lot—but do something. The hunting has to stop. Together we can give cancer research the strength it needs to finally, finally, we can give cancer research all the strength Terry valued in his heart. On September 15th, come out and join us in Philadelphia and help cure Terry's dream a reality in our lifetime.

**TO ORGANIZE A RUN:**  
Ask your local club, P.R., school, or neighbourhood association for help.

Write or call The Terry Fox Run Office before we open registration. Every April before August 31st, and we'll send you The Terry Fox Run kit with everything you need to register a Terry Fox Run in your area.

**DO PARTICIPATE IN A RUN.**

Write or call The Terry Fox Run Office before they'll have a list of all run sites in your province.

Contact your local Canadian Cancer Society for the phone number of your Provincial Terry Fox Run Office.

**The Terry Fox Run**  
**SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.**



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Rosner, presenting psychoanalysis as a more perfect form of mothering

### BOOKS

## The puzzle of womanhood

AUGUST  
By Judith Rosner  
(Thomas Allen & Son,  
378 pages, \$21.95)

In her controversial 1976 novel, *Looking for Mr. Goodbar*, Judith Rosner set out to explore the ways in which the unconscious leads women to choose destructive lovers. To prove her point, she explored the life and death of New York schoolteacher Terry Davis. Now, in *August*, Rosner once again probes the female unconscious, this time in the laboratory of an analyst's office. In choosing to examine the parallel lives of two women, she has created a novel that is less gripping but equally disturbing.

The book is built around the analysis of Davis Hensley, a beautiful 18-year-old who was raised by two lesbian aunts, whom she called Mommy and Daddy, after her real mother committed suicide and her homosexual father drowned. Directing Davis in her need to sort out the scenes—and herself—in Lila Shenefield, a twice-divorced 48-year-old psychoanalyst whose own teenage daughter has recently defecated in a comment in Berkeley, Calif. Much of the novel is taken up with Davis's recollection of scenes from her childhood and betrayal by boyfriends—all in the stifled language. After the sessions, the analyst goes home or to cocktail parties to chat with other psychoanalysts more crony than therapeutic. Such words as "Gessal" and "transference" dot the pages as the middle-aged professional tries to apply theory to life. "Reality has

marbled more than halfway to meet everyone's paranoias since the term came into general use," says Lila. What the jacket describes as a comedy of manners is not at all funny. Rosner is not a subtle novelist. What might have been funny has become, in Rosner's telling, unbearable. When Lila's two sons attack her married lover with a baseball bat and when the other comes apart because his wife leaves, Rosner achieves a high-water mark, providing a better awareness that no amount of knowledge can help these people. Unfortunately, the two worlds of life and analysis never meet in the book. The desperate Lila is never integrated with the cool Dr. Shenefield. The secrecy about her work divides her from her children, and her ethics keep her frozen in her chair across the room from her patient. To Davis, Lila is perfect, arid, to Lila, Davis seems little more than a puzzle to be pulled through and solved. Even the most charged, intimate moments of the analysis proceed mechanically as Lila takes Davis apart and then puts her back together again.

Rosner does succeed in presenting analysis as a more perfect form of mothering. She has written about women creating women, and the echoes grow powerful as Lila's failures with her daughter are redressed by her success with her patient. When Davis leaves the office for the last time, she carries within her an image of a whole woman—Lila. The book's final statement reverberates with irony.

—KATHERINE DOVLEN



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## The politics of oppression

SHAME

By Salman Rushdie  
(London: Picco, 207 pages, \$18.95)

Salman Rushdie's audacity is unbounded. In 1981 his monumental *Midnight's Children* tried to pack present-day India into a single book; it won Britain's renowned Booker Memorial Prize for fiction, defeating D.M. Thomas' *The White Hotel*. Rushdie's new novel, *Shame*, is shorter but no less audacious: to invent a fantasy story—a man with three mothers, an father and a child bride, it is also a meditation on the nature of shame and its relationship to violence. The basis of the relationship is incest, however, is a bitter satire on the recent history of Pakistan, now an Islamic military dictatorship struggling to resist popular unrest. The book's dramatic climax is political, but *Shame* has grown up in Pakistan. Rushdie is outraged at the loss of freedom in his former homeland.

The hero of *Shame*, Omar Khayyam Shaiji, grows up in a remote border town, tucked until the age of six by three unmarried sisters. Having had a



Rushdie: a bitter and elaborate satire on the recent history of Pakistan

solitary childhood in their rambling mansion, he becomes an innocent victim in Karachi. Attracted by power, Shaiji betrays the aristocratic Iskander Harappa, who soon becomes prime minister, and marries Sultana Khosha, the daughter of Gen. Bano Hyder, who overthrows Harappa in a military coup. In old age Shaiji must bear an agonizing

revelation: he is his mother's brother (one of the three sisters). But Shaiji is a shadow, a cypher; after his something boyhood, his adult life becomes a perpetual anticlimax. He flourishes at the margin of history, far all the grit and grandeur of its writing. *Shame* never resolves the central problem

that Rushdie has posed: how to focus the reader's interest on a "peripheral" man. "History loves only those who dominate her," the author observes. "It is a relationship of mutual enslavement."

Rushdie writes beautifully about the lust for authority and the magnetism of power, weak and ordinary people find little place in his fiction, where everything is larger than life. His satire sometimes leads petty tyranny to a sudden, scorching glory: Bano Hyder is a far more interesting character than his real-life model, President Zia-ul-Haq. And Rushdie runs efficiently to the challenge of following one of the most glib political writers of modern times, Pakistan's former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a wealthy socialist turned socialist with a rare degree of imagination and intelligence. Iskander Harappa, the Bhutto figure in *Shame*, believes he is a new Alexander the Great, dressed in Maoist-style by Pierre Cardin, he dares to serve Peking back to the Soviet ambassador. Like Gorbachev and Lenin, Harappa suffers from the fatal flaw of pride. "Gaily ambivalence was given mouth" for his opponents, "Rushdie writes. "He had forgotten he was only a man." His fate is solitary confinement in a squalid jail, followed by summary execution.

The central plot of *Shame* is that oppression breeds uncontrollable violence.

to symbolize that fast, Rushdie makes Shaiji's neglected wife turn from a naive, pathetic child into a demon who roams throughout Pakistan, decapitating her victims. Her thirst for blood brings on a psychotic ending that seems unnecessarily cheap. Earlier in the novel, the author states in a way that one of the psychological sources for his grim story was the murder of a Pakistani girl by her loving father in London, simply because her boyfriend was white. "We who have grown up in a diet of honor and shame," Rushdie writes, "can still grasp what must seem unthinkable [to Westerners] that men will sacrifice their dearest love on the implacable altar of their pride." Such perceptions could have made *Shame* a magnificent novel. But the end result is a book at war with itself, flawed by Rushdie's competing urges to preach, teach, shock and amaze. Still, even in his most disordered moments the quality of his imagination is never in doubt. The energy, irony and anger that flow throughout his writing can even stand comparison with the best work of Rushdie's masters: Gabriel Garcia Marquez (*One Hundred Years of Solitude*) and Günter Grass (*The Tin Drum*). He is one of the most exciting novelists to emerge in the past 30 years.

—MARK ARLEY

## MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

### Fiction

1. *The Little Drummer Girl*, by Caryl Phillips
2. *Christine*, by J.K. Rowling
3. *White Gold*, by William Golding
4. *The Name of the Rose*, by Umberto Eco
5. *Ballroom Blues*, by John Updike
6. *Secrets of the Heart*, by John Updike
7. *Station of the Cross*, by John Updike
8. *Secrets of the Heart*, by John Updike
9. *Secrets of the Heart*, by John Updike
10. *Secrets of the Heart*, by John Updike

### Nonfiction

1. *Secrets of the Heart*, by John Updike
2. *Secrets of the Heart*, by John Updike
3. *Secrets of the Heart*, by John Updike
4. *Secrets of the Heart*, by John Updike
5. *Secrets of the Heart*, by John Updike
6. *Secrets of the Heart*, by John Updike
7. *Secrets of the Heart*, by John Updike
8. *Secrets of the Heart*, by John Updike
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(\*) Fiction is in italics

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We know Winter has come and gone. Heat and snow and sub-zero temperatures are just about the last thing on your mind right now. But sometimes unfortunately, they don't last forever. And in a few months, your old furnace will be doing what it does best: burning oil. Lots and lots of oil.

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And if your home is heated by means of an oil-fired hydronic boiler, converting to clean, efficient electricity is as easy as replacing the boiler. Adding electric baseboard heaters is ideal if you're replacing an addition, because they eliminate the need for extending the ductwork of your furnace. And, they offer individual room temperature control so you can easily lower or shut off the heat in rooms not being used.

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If you'd like to know more, write to Ontario Hydro, Room U7 E1, 700 University Avenue, Toronto M5G 1X6, and ask for our free booklet, "Electric Heating Options for Your Home."

When's that a well spent minute? Now, back to summer.

# Go Electric



# The Nazis' would-be Hiroshima

HITLER'S BOMB

By Chris Scott  
(McClelland and Stewart,  
356 pages, \$19.95)

Chris Scott's new thriller, *Mitter's Bomb*, has a fascinating premise. The author sets his tale of fact and fiction in the winter of 1944-1945, as Nazi Germany is collapsing. While the Allied armies rush toward Berlin, Hitler's secretaries are working on an atomic bomb. The project is an attempt to gain leverage for a separate peace with the British and Americans and to buy a superweapon to drop back the Soviets. It is the responsibility of the M-14 section of British intelligence to intercept the atomic bomb scheduled to be dropped on London.

Because the reader knows that the Germans did not drop the bomb, the thriller's success depends on the power of the action. Scott, a native of Britain who lives in Fallbrook, Cal., especially conjures the world-weary atmosphere of John le Carré's novels and the fast-paced, detailed action of Frederick Forsyth's. In *Mitter's Bomb* the key agent of M-14 is Harlan Clarke (Clarke, of course, classic scholar and authority on angels). Post and M-14 must find out if



Scott, fast action is his real forte

the Germans indeed have a bomb and whether a British commando team can destroy the atomic lab before the bomb is completed. Although the plot resembles *The Day of the Jackal* and *The Guns of Navarone*, Scott provides enough suspense and mystery to build the story to a roaring conclusion featuring a commando raid.

While nothing in the novel is star-

tingly original, readers will find the reconstruction of M-14 charmingly complete. As well, Post's interests in angels, Marxism and Chinese philosophy will delight those who revel in esoterica. Its weaker hands close trifles might be tossed in as trivial padding, but Scott manages to work them into the complicated double-twist plot with aplomb.

The novel's pace occasionally overpowers its lead. At times, Post's archness and prissy responses turn the central character into a caricature. And Det. Chief Insp. Raymond Thorne, speedy and baying, pulls such stereotyped lines as "Let us go and see what makes Mr. Crimshaw run" and "I'll go live. After all, it is my means." On the other side, Scott's Germans are invariably stolid, willful and plodding, spouting clichés like "Orders is orders."

Despite these lapses in characterization, *Mitter's Bomb* moves quickly. Action is Scott's real forte, as he proved in a previous thriller, *Go Catch a Spy*. His descriptions of German and U.S. nuclear war research have a ring of authenticity, and the climactic commando raid on the German atomic lab is a spine-tingling mélange of pure and enduring combat. In it, so Chris Post might put it, "a damn good show."

—MARGARET GARRON

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The shuttle's eighth mission takes off, launching the Florida night into day. Blahod (below) the travelling inside a shuttle

## SPACE

# The Challenger roars into the night

As the space shuttle Challenger roared into the night sky from Cape Canaveral last week, its two booster rockets and three main engines spewed a long, brilliant tongue of flame that turned the Florida night into day. Navy Lt.-Cmdr Dale Gardner, 34, one of five crewmen aboard, reported, "I looked back and during near blinding light myself." Navy Doctor Daniel Brandenstein, 48, said it made him feel as if he were travelling "inside a bonfire." The spectacular first night launch of the shuttle made space history and so did Dr. William Thornton and Lt.-Col. Guion S. Blahod. Thornton, 54, is the oldest astronaut, and Blahod, 40, is the first black American to fly in space.

An aerospace engineer, Blahod follows in the heels of Sally K. Ride, who became the first woman in space on the seventh shuttle mission two months ago. He is widely touted as a symbol of black achievement that the former Vietnam fighter pilot is uneasy in the role. Of the four blacks in the astronaut program, Blahod, a Christian Scientist from Philadelphia, is the most retrospective and publicity-shy. "It might be a bad thing to be first," he said. "It might be better to be second or third because then you can enjoy it, disappear and return to the society you came out of without someone always poking you in the side and saying you were first."

Blahod conducted his major task of the mission Wednesday morning when he launched a \$45-million satellite from

the shuttle's 68-foot cargo bay. The satellite belongs to the government of India and it will bring telephone and television service to 180,000 of that country's remote villages. The shuttle crew also tested more demanding uses for the 90-foot Canadian-built robot arm in the cargo bay. The astronaut maneuvered the arm to lift a 7,400-lb dumbbell-shaped weight to ensure that the elbow, wrist and shoulder joints on the arm operated smoothly. On future flights the arm will have to manipulate enormous loads such as a 10-ton space tele-

scope of the weightlessness of orbital flight, they attempted to separate biological materials in an electrical field free of the retarding influences of the Earth's gravity. One goal is to isolate insulin-producing cells to combat diabetes.

Mandy's scheduled landing by early Cape Richard Truly at Edwards Air Force Base in California's Mojave Desert would be the shuttle's first night landing. The next mission will be on Oct. 26, when the shuttle will launch Spacelab, a European-built orbiting laboratory. The flight crew will include the first non-American, German physicist Ulf Merbold. MARE is also residing two other shuttles, the Discovery and the Atlantis, for missions that will carry the majority of the United States' civilian and military satellites into orbit for the rest of the century. There are plans for 11 shuttle missions next year and dozens more by the end of the decade. Bud Capt. Truly, with classic understatement, "We are in a growth industry."

—WILLIAM LAWRENCE  
in Washington



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# Kind friends and gentle places

By Allan Fotheringham

The best way to spend the flying days of summer is with the kind and with that oldest friend of all, dearest old Mother Nature. Saltpring Island lies in that deep paradise in the Strait of Georgia between Vancouver and Victoria, a locale that takes on all the characteristics of an idyllic all the characters—of any island. Lighthouse keepers from the 1860s still live in the hills with their marijuana crops, emerging in their aberts and change for the Saturday morning market in

Ganges, the strip of the place. They mingle with the retired colonels from Poona and the dotty old ladies who find the island a welcome escape from reality. Really, when you consider it, it is quite boring. Better to live on Saltpring and meet real people. The market, mostly dispensed from the backs of camper trucks or from camp stools, has apples, honey, quails, home-made strawberry jam, a cardboard box containing "free kittens" and a local variety of kitch. There is a raucous broadcaster, here in Ganges and living out the fantasies of a Scottish legend on a mountaineering farm full of cows and chickens and loving grandchildren and sibling friends.

On the island, deer stand in front of the car. There is a retired millionaire with the face of a cherub who made his money on used cars in Britain and who thinks Trudeau is a Conestoga. Debate beside a swimming pool looking out on paradise does not do much to badge you. At South Bay, where the glistening daughters of the owner wait on your table as you gaze out on the sculptured English garden with the sea beyond, you can wade into the channel and pick oysters like grapes. It is hard to keep one's mind on Herb Gray in those circumstances.

Between islands in a 25-minute ferry ride from Horseshoe Bay, which is a 20-minute drive from Vancouver. Early in the morning a man can make it from his summer cabin to his office in downtown Vancouver in an hour. An editor of a *Times* publication is a columnist for *Sunday News*.

Vancouver paper lives three years-round. It is disgustingly beautiful and grows. No present daydreams. It is a 30-yard stroll to collect the blackberries that fill the breakfast bowl, as we sit looking across the water to a mountain profile that resembles the sleeping Charles de Gaulle. There is a lady from New Zealand who is a housewife in Ganges, Whistler and downtown Westview, Kent. Her husband is one of those rare breeds, a silent lawyer, who is a man force in the local version of grass hockey, played with no hockey sticks and tennis balls and specialising



and so she retreated to her law practice until the day when she will follow her hero, Judy Latham, into politics. (Is a card-carrying feminist, she would probably insist on "heroin.") She is famous for her parties, and her parties are famous because of the food. It's a good combination. Her sense of humor doesn't let only when it comes to smoking, behind guests informed via signs that they please spend the party out on the deck, where they are forced to inhale the backdrop of bottle-green mountains and calm water. One of the guests is a big hairy from Toronto who is much in the *Times* (Cherry social column in *The Globe and Mail*, the bible by which the Toronto glitterati live. He complains, after several days in the area, that he wants to put his eyebrows on a subliminal. They can take only as much. He is found one day rollerblading the 10 km seawall around Stanley Park—a man released from prison. There is much laughter at Deep Cove, along with the hostess' giggles, which has the effect of the Tinkle of a feather. There is goodwill beyond belief, with a course that should be learned and three gummy desserts that would be chosen in

Boston.

Paul Roberts is that funny spit of land south of Vancouver that is a lovely part of the United States. The host's way of greeting is to send from his pool, which is as warm as Billy Parson's heart and sits on a cliff that looks across the gulf to Vancouver Island and Japan beyond. The true look as if they were puzzled by Tom Thomson. One could weep.

There is somebody's birthday party is one of those Vancouver condos that overlook the world. The teenagers this B.C. summer are booming with California health creamed with Ivy League progress. There are lots of kind friends, the sort of thing that counts. Late at night an author arrives on the flight from Central Canada with plans to live on a boat on the water. His worried Toronto comrades have warned him to bring more than his bladders. They're serious. Laughter is the key. His wife has brought along a guitar, so the can learn it. She knows authors. It is a summer



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